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Mirage of Nigeria Disappears Into Dust for the Poor Millions of West Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LAGOS — They came from lands that were broken, landless, a dream of riches in a nation that glittered with the sick sheen of oil.

In hundreds of thousands, Africans poured into Nigeria, the continent's wealthiest and already most populous nation, in quest of fortunes withheld by poverty at home.

But last month the mirage crumbled before them: Nigeria's economic crisis, a decade of mismanagement, and the high-rises and slums in a gray exodus began.

The exodus represents one of the largest forced migrations in Africa since the Zulu King Shaka's war against southern Africa in the mid-19th century.

It has brought abrupt misery to the aliens, predominantly Ghanaians who had escaped their own country's poverty only to discover that Nigeria's vision of glory could not withstand the fallacy of the world's oil markets.

So they are leaving, docile and sullen, their future as opaque as the hazy horizon.

Thousands of Ghanaians will leave two days after Nigeria's election deadline passes, Page 1.

The hazy horizon that is blowing away, south from the Sahara, to blot out the sun over Lagos and transform the city's high-rises and slums in a gray exodus began.

No one knows for sure how many people, all without documents to support their claim to refuge, were uprooted by Nigeria's economic crisis on Jan. 17. Estimates of the number of Ghanaians alone range from 1 million to 2 million.

Additionally, people from Benin, Chad, Togo, Niger, Cameroon, Upper Volta and Mali have been obliged to leave, joining the mass of trucks, cars and buses taking the land routes out of Nigeria.

The last large group of Ghanaians left Lagos on Wednesday in a convoy of 25 open trucks, embarking on the ride that will take them back to homes that cannot sustain them.

In the tumbledown shanty areas that until a couple of weeks ago bustled with their presence, the dusty gray alleys lined with open sewers are still the houses shattered.

In one such settlement, called Maroko, a sign written in chalk on a blackboard advertises the jobs of a modest pile of suitcases and plastic bags that represented his worldly goods.

The exodus began soon after the

internal affairs minister of Nigeria, Ali Baba, went on television Jan. 17 to broadcast the order that the aliens had to leave within two weeks. Fearing denunciation by their neighbors, or other action against them, the aliens began an involuntary departure, accompanied by a line and cry in the Nigerian press for their immediate ouster.

"It was just after Christmas so we had spent all our money," said Arthur Kofi, a Ghanaian printer. "We sold what we had and sold it cheaply to get out. But we still do not have enough money to pay our way home."

Mr. Kofi talked to a reporter at the Apapa docks in the Lagos port area, sitting with his wife next to a modest pile of suitcases and plastic bags that represented his worldly goods.

"I came here in 1981 and found

a job," he said. "But then they told us to go so we left our house and came to wait for a ship. We have been waiting seven days. The money has run out."

The ship did not come. Instead, the 25 trucks turned up to take Ghanaians out. It was not clear who had financed the convoy.

In the first two weeks, wharves Nos. 8 and 14 at Apapa docks have become a squatters camp for Ghanaians, places heavy with the smell of stale urine and the whiff of marijuana and shot through with a sense of anger among some young single men who will form a new constituency for Ghana's leadership when they arrive home.

"It was the timing that upset us, they gave us no time to go," said a man who refused to give his name. "We did not fear the Nigerian government, because they have given

us no instructions to molest us. But the ordinary man on the street does not like us. That is why we came to the port so quickly. We feared reprisals by the ordinary Nigerians."

Tales of harassment are plentiful, but they are difficult to substantiate.

"Some of our friends were beaten only yesterday," the young man said, but he could show no evidence.

Others asserted that they had been stalked down by the police or forced to sell for little the goods they had accumulated. The rumors of harassment accelerated the exodus.

Still others, slumbering in airport lounges or heading out on the road to a border post, had with them huge silver portable hi-fi sets, symbols of an immigrant's wealth and a part of the currency by which the aliens transfer riches to their homes.

"We are Ghanaians," a man at Apapa dock said. "We can start again."

That, Western diplomats said, is debatable. Ghana's economy is among Africa's most ruined and is not well placed to reabsorb a million people, particularly those who have tasted the luxuries of life. The Ghanaians living here also seem home money to Ghana that helped sustain the economy.

"Even if the Ghanaians saved only five naira a week each," a Western economist said, referring to the equivalent in Nigerian currency of about \$7.50, "and if you reckon there were a million of them, that's \$7.5 million a week that won't be going to Ghana anymore."

The cost for Nigeria is less quantifiable. The authorities, a Western diplomat said, made the decision to expel the Ghanaians and other aliens "at a high level," but "no one realized just what numbers were involved." Textile factories and some construction companies have lost their Ghanaian staff, the economist said, and so have slowed down or stopped. Many Ghanaians were working on Nigeria's new federal capital at Abuja, the diplomat said, but with their departure, the project, already faltering because of the economic squeeze, has come to a virtual halt.

While a principal motive behind the expulsions was to open up jobs for unemployed Nigerians, there is no certainty, the economist said, that substitute labor can be found.

As always in Nigeria, there is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Says U.S. Exaggerates Military Tensions in Beirut



Captain Charles Johnson, an American member of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, describes his confrontation with Israeli tanks at a Marine checkpoint.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Israeli officials said Thursday that Washington was exaggerating the tension between U.S. and Israeli troops in Beirut and said a Marine captain was in error when he prevented Israeli tanks from passing a military checkpoint.

In Washington, the Reagan administration lodged a strong protest with a representative of the Israeli government. In private, U.S. officials suggested the incident was staged intentionally to undermine the multinational peacekeeping force.

Following Wednesday's incident, U.S. and Israeli representatives agreed Thursday in Beirut to physically mark a line dividing the two nations' areas of military operations.

Officials and military sources in Israel told Reuters that the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, was "blowing up these incidents out of all proportion."

In a statement, the Israeli Army said the incident occurred inside an Israeli sector in the Lebanese capital and suggested the U.S. officer might not have known whose sector he was in.

U.S. officials in Washington told Reuters that the tank unit's actions may have been designed to increase U.S. concern for the safety of the marines, in the hope this would lead to their withdrawal and the collapse of the multinational force. Israel has insisted that the force should not play a major role in any future settlement in Lebanon.

The officials said it was not clear whether the tank unit's actions had high-level approval, or whether the Israelis were aware that U.S. casualties in such an incident could produce a wide swing against them in American public opinion.

The Marine captain, Charles Johnson, described the confrontation Thursday at a press conference in Beirut.

Captain Johnson, 30, said the three Communist tanks, commanded by an Israeli lieutenant colonel, "came into Marine lines and said they wanted to come through. They said they would come through. I told him if he came through, he'd have to kill me first."

The marine said that as he stood blocking the road one step from the leading tank, the Israeli commander demanded that he move aside and that the tanks revved their engines threateningly.

"I just took that step, locked and loaded my pistol in front of his tank and told him again that he could not come there," Captain Johnson said.

The captain said that when the tank carrying the Israeli commander



BUSH IN BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush gestures in his talks with the U.S. delegate to NATO, William Tapley Bennett. Mr. Bush said Thursday he had asked leaders of three NATO nations to suggest arms limitations alternatives to the Reagan "zero option" plan for missile reduction talks with Russia. Page 2.

Shultz Happy With Chinese Talks But Castigates U.S. Businessmen

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BEIJING — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz told the American business community here Thursday that after some tough periods in Chinese-American relations over the past year, both sides "have navigated successfully and are out in the clear again."

But his satisfaction with his two days of talks so far with Chinese officials was in contrast to his irritation with the businessmen, some of whom he rebuked sharply in uncharacteristically tough language for their criticisms of Washington's policies, which they felt had blocked potential deals with the Chinese.

When one questioner complained that Japan and West Germany issued export licenses quicker, Mr. Shultz shot back: "Maybe they are just better. Why don't you move to Japan or Western Europe?"

Mr. Shultz said some businessmen sign deals even though they know some technology cannot be exported and then argue, "Gosh, we made this financial commitment, now you've got to approve it."

"Buddy, that's your problem when you do that," Mr. Shultz said. "Don't complain to the government."

Before and after lunch with the businessmen at the Jiangguo Hotel, a modernist U.S.-style hotel, Mr. Shultz conferred for a total of six hours with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, in which they covered virtually all of the major issues not covered on Wednesday, including Taiwan, Chinese-Soviet relations, Soviet-U.S. ties, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Chinese-U.S. trade relations and China's interest in displacing Taiwan in the Asian Development Bank.

A senior aide to Mr. Shultz said the secretary of state and Mr. Wu "felt it was a fruitful discussion that resulted in better understanding."

He said the atmosphere was "serious, constructive and friendly."

"As with any young relationship, we must expect a certain amount of growing pain," Mr. Shultz told the businessmen, some of whom later said they were surprised by Mr. Shultz's sharp reaction to their complaints.

He was asked about the U.S. refusal to grant West Germany a license to sell nuclear power plants in China because Beijing will not sign the nonproliferation agreement.

Mr. Shultz replied, "The question carries the implication, as most of your questions do, that there is something wrong with the United States. Our regulations are based on a deep concern about the problems of proliferation of nuclear weapons technology. That is a legitimate problem."

Neither Chinese nor U.S. officials provided details of Thursday's talks, except to note that in virtually all cases the two sides elaborated on their known positions. For instance, there was agreement on the need for the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and for the Vietnamese to leave Cambodia.

Mr. Shultz will meet on Friday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a leader of the Cambodian insurgency.

The Chinese reportedly repeated to Mr. Shultz that they are insisting in their talks with the Russians that the Soviet Union withdraw from the common border area, pull out from Afghanistan and end their support for the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Mr. Shultz said the United States was approaching the Russians from a position of "realism and strength" and would seek agreements in arms control and other areas if the Soviet Union changed its positions.

There was a 20-minute discussion on Taiwan, in which Mr. Shultz said the United States was committed to carrying out the obligation to phase out arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese repeated their opposition to such sales, but the subject was not pursued further, a Shultz aide said.

Genscher Predicts Soviet Arms Shift After March Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Thursday he is confident the Soviet Union will modify its "extremely rigid" negotiating position on intermediate-range nuclear weapons after the West German elections March 6.

He characterized as illusory any Soviet expectations that the election results would weaken Western resolve to deploy a new generation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons if the talks fail.

Mr. Genscher said repeatedly during a news conference that he was confident that the Soviet Union will adopt "a more realistic position after the 6th of March" and demonstrate "the necessary flexibility for a concrete result."

West German opinion polls indicate a close race between the Christian Democrats, who rule in a coalition with Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats, and the Social Democrats. The Christian Democrats are seen as more squarely behind the U.S. negotiating position at the Geneva talks.

Mr. Genscher, who conferred separately Thursday with the U.S. and Soviet negotiators to the intermediate-range talks, said the Soviet Union is clinging to "maximum demands" that would ensure them a "monopoly" of intermediate-range weapons.

In a speech earlier Thursday to the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference, Mr. Genscher said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is prepared for a balanced compromise with Moscow on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Genscher said that Washington's proposal to ban all such missiles is still "the best and most desirable" solution.

But if that is unobtainable, he said, NATO is ready to match a "substantial" reduction in Soviet missiles already in place with a cutback in its planned deployment of countering missiles.

"Let there be no doubt that the West cannot accept the Soviet Union acquiring a monopoly in land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles," Mr. Genscher declared.

But he added, "Every suggestion made by the Soviet Union at the negotiating table indicating readiness to substantially reduce that is to say eliminate, modern Soviet land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles would be a step in the right direction."

"Such a reduction in Soviet potential would make possible a reduction in Western modernization based on the principles of equality and parity. This means that the West is prepared to review its modernization requirement in the light of concrete negotiating results," Mr. Genscher said.

West Germany will be the main base for the 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing II medium-range missiles to be deployed by NATO beginning late this year in the absence of an agreement in Geneva. It is to take all 108 Pershings and 96 of the 464 cruise missiles.

In London, West German diplomatic sources said Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany will suggest a new way to deal with Soviet peace overtures in talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday.

Mr. Kohl would press the idea that the West, instead of dismissing Moscow's recent barrage of arms-control proposals as propaganda, could turn them to its own advantage, they said. Such offers as the Kremlin's suggested nonaggression pact could be taken up and used as a lever to gain Soviet concessions in other areas such as Poland and Afghanistan, they added.

Salvador Rebels Leave Eastern City to Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's security forces occupied the strategic eastern city of Berin on Thursday after three days' guerrilla who seized it three days ago retreated in the face of advancing troops, said General Jose Guillermo Garcia, the Salvadoran defense minister.

The insurgents' Radio Venceremos announced late Wednesday that the guerrillas had retreated from the city, the largest to fall under rebel control in three years of civil war. Berin was overrun by about 700 guerrillas Monday night after two days of fierce fighting in which about 60 people were killed.

Radio Venceremos said the retreat was ordered because "all political and military objectives were completed."

Meanwhile, a U.S. Special Forces sergeant was wounded in guerrilla ground fire, becoming the first American military adviser known to have been wounded in combat in El Salvador, the U.S. Embassy said.

An embassy spokesman, Donald Hamilton, said the sergeant was hit in the left leg Wednesday as he flew over the Cuscatlan bridge, 45 miles (72 kilometers) east of San Salvador, in a helicopter. He was on a mission to check a troublesome communications station, Mr. Hamilton said.

The wounded man was identified by a U.S. Army spokesman in Washington as Staff Sergeant Jerry T. Stanley. The spokesman said Sergeant Stanley was in "good condition."

The incident was the first in which an American military adviser has been wounded since U.S. "trainers" came to El Salvador two years ago to prepare Salvadorans in counterinsurgency tactics and instruct them in the use of American military hardware.

U.S. law requires that no more than 55 American military advisers be in El Salvador at any given time. The advisers are under orders to avoid combat zones and to refrain from carrying weapons other than pistols for their personal protection.

Radio Venceremos said 46 prisoners of war had been turned over to the International Red Cross before the retreat from Berin.

The Defense Ministry, meanwhile, conceded that its 18-day-old offensive in northern Morazan province failed to recapture the guerrilla-held town of Perquin and, besides further north, near the Honduran border.

One military specialist in close contact with the Salvadoran high command said the army may have suffered a major defeat in Morazan because it was unable to reach the towns near Honduras.

On the political front, Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist president

Fraser Calls Australian Elections for March 5



Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia, checking his watch, goes to a press conference to announce new elections.

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser on Thursday called a general election for March 5, eight months before his term ends.

Mr. Fraser, apparently seeking to exploit disarray in the opposition Labor Party, announced the poll three hours after the Labor Party leader, Bill Hayden, said he was resigning. Bob Hawke, a former trade union leader, was expected to be elected as leader when the Labor caucus meets Tuesday to choose Mr. Hayden's successor. Mr. Hawke is considered the country's most popular politician.

The clash between Mr. Fraser and Mr. Hawke, both 53, will be a major feature of what is likely to be a very close contest. Labor needs only a small swing to unseat Mr. Fraser, who has been prime minister since 1975.

Mr. Hawke has been a member of parliament for only two years, but he had already become a highly popular public figure as the head of the two-million-member Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Recent opinion polls indicate he is more popular than either Mr.

INSIDE

- Unemployment in January reached a postwar high in West Germany and also rose in Britain and Belgium. Page 2.
- The Reagan administration, under pressure from Republicans as well as Democrats to revise its budget, has sent out signals that it is willing to compromise. Page 3.
- Thyssen and Krupp plan to merge their steelmaking activities. Page 11.
- Angola is showing signs of accepting the U.S. principle that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola "in parallel" with a Namibian settlement. Page 5.
- Oil prices appeared to soften further with reports that Kuwait and Egypt had trimmed their prices. Page 11.
- Oral Roberts, the American evangelist, has sent a 12-page appeal to his "prayer partners" for money to help find a cure for cancer. Page 3.
- A town in Ireland relives the bitter year of 1798 for the filming of a television movie. Week-end. Page 7W.

Bush Asks Allies for Alternatives To U.S. Position on Missile Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush said Thursday that he has asked European allies of the United States to propose alternatives to the Reagan administration's negotiating strategy at talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Bush said at a news conference that he has asked the leaders of West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium to suggest new arms limitations approaches other than the "zero option" proposed by the United States.

He reiterated U.S. backing for the zero option, which calls for eliminating Soviet intermediate-range missiles in return for a NATO decision to forgo scheduled deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Mr. Bush said he had received assurances from the leaders that the negotiations continued they would keep commitments to provide sites for the U.S. missiles if the talks fail.

There was nothing that I heard there has diminished my complete conviction that the alliance is standing together on important items," Mr. Bush said.

Britain, Italy and West Germany are scheduled to begin deploying the Pershing-2 missiles by the beginning of next year. The Netherlands and Belgium have deferred a

final decision; they are not scheduled to provide sites until later in the decade.

On another issue, the president of the Economic Community, Gaston Thorn, told Mr. Bush that the community would have to lodge a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the U.S. decision to subsidize the sale of 1 million tons of wheat flour to Egypt. The community has been Egypt's main supplier of wheat flour.

■ **Ready for Questions**
The Soviet Union's negotiator on strategic arms, Viktor P. Kar-pov, indicated Thursday that he was prepared to answer questions but would have little to volunteer at a meeting Friday with Mr. Bush in Geneva.

Mr. Kar-pov, chief negotiator to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the United States, spoke briefly with reporters before Thursday's negotiating session.

The planned two-and-a-half hour meeting Friday will be the first between Soviet negotiators and a high U.S. official since the United States and the Soviet Union opened nuclear arms talks in November 1981.

Witnesses said the vessels carried a total of 4,000 passengers, mostly Ghanaians who said they could not raise enough money for the overland journey through Benin and Togo. The ships were sent by the Ghanaian government, and boarding was orderly, in sharp contrast to scenes of pandemonium Monday.

Interior Minister Johnny Hansen of Ghana said Wednesday in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, that the flood of deportees had created a "national crisis" in his impoverished nation. Mr. Hansen spoke after the first high-level meeting between the two governments since the crisis began two weeks ago.

In Lagos, Nigerian opposition leaders denounced the crackdown on illegal workers. They said the government had made them "scapegoats for Nigeria's economic problems" caused by declining oil

revenues. The Islamic leader from President Shehu Shagari's own region also denounced the expulsions.

The Nigerian police, according to diplomatic reports, conducted raids in search of illegal aliens who had evaded the order to leave by Jan. 31. Nigeria has postponed the deadline to Feb. 28 for aliens in skilled jobs.

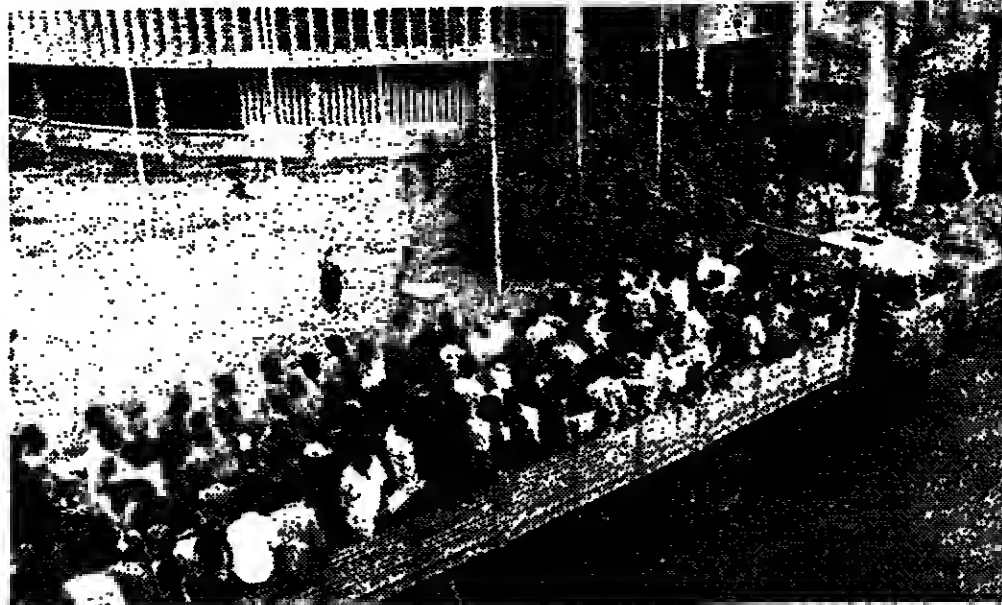
In Accra, Ghanaian officials said about 460,000 people had returned. Another 500,000 were reported still on their way by land, air and sea.

"I think the worst is over," said a Ghanaian military officer.

Accra's trade fair site and the sports stadium at Tema, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the capital, have been turned into transit camps where thousands of Ghanaians line up for food and registration with the police and customs authorities.

Commander Steven Obimpen of the Ghanaian Navy, administrator of the camp, said, "Food is still desperately short and so are medicines."

Mr. Hansen said after meeting with Nigeria's internal affairs min-



Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria arrive on a truck at Accra fairgrounds to be registered.

4,000 Leave Nigeria on 2 Ships; Impoverished Ghana Sees 'Crisis'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAGOS — Two ships carrying thousands of Ghanaians sailed Thursday for Accra from Lagos, two days after a Nigerian deadline for the expulsion of illegal aliens ran out, shipping officials said.

Witnesses said the vessels carried a total of 4,000 passengers, mostly Ghanaians who said they could not raise enough money for the overland journey through Benin and Togo. The ships were sent by the Ghanaian government, and boarding was orderly, in sharp contrast to scenes of pandemonium Monday.

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Mr. Hansen said after meeting with Nigeria's internal affairs min-

ister, Ali Baba, "We feel this represents a national crisis for Ghana."

Mr. Baba said he and Mr. Hansen had reached an understanding about help they could offer to ensure that Ghanaians left Nigeria without undue hardship. But no details were announced.

Ghana's economy is already a shambles, in part because of the drop in world prices for its cocoa. Apart from yams, cassava and corn, there is little food for its estimated 12 million people.

The executive commission of the European Community was reported to have agreed to immediately send thousands of tons of food and to have proposed total aid worth \$4.53 million. Denmark has made available a military plane to fly 12,000 blankets to Ghana and then stay on to airlift deportees.

A Red Cross plane from West Germany arrived Wednesday in Lome, the capital of Togo, with a medical team and tons of supplies. The United States and Britain have also offered aid.

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More Jobless in U.K., Belgium, W. Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NUREMBERG, West Germany — Unemployment rose in January in West Germany, Britain and Belgium, reaching a postwar high in West Germany, official reports showed Thursday.

The number of jobless in West Germany was 2.49 million last month, 10.2 percent of the work force, the federal labor office said Thursday.

January's figure was a big increase over 9.1 percent for December, and it was up from 8.2 percent in January 1982.

The previous postwar record was 2.28 million jobless in February 1950, when a lower population resulted in a higher percentage, 13.5 percent.

Unemployment in Britain worsened in January to another post-1930s record of 3.22 million people out of work, or 13.8 percent of the nation's work force, the government said Thursday.

The jobless toll, one of the highest in the industrialized world, was up from 13.3 percent in December.

In Belgium, the number of unemployed rose in January to almost half a million, a record 11.9 percent of the work force, up from 10.6 percent a year earlier.

In the United States, new claims for unemployment benefits dropped for the third consecutive week. The Labor Department said Thursday that 465,000 persons applied for unemployment benefits during the week ended Jan. 22, according to data adjusted for seasonal factors. That was a drop of 26,000 from the previous week's level and the lowest since the week of Sept. 12, 1981.

In both West Germany and Britain, the new figures provoked a flurry of political comment.

Unemployment is a major issue in the campaign for the West German national election March 6. The new figures were seized on by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats.

Heinz Westphal, the former Social Democratic labor minister, said at a news conference that Mr. Kohl's cuts in social services had increased unemployment by 700,000 since Mr. Kohl replaced Helmut Schmidt as chancellor Oct. 1.

He said unemployment had continued to rise despite a mild winter and could reach three million during the year unless Mr. Kohl's policies are reversed.

"The government has not learned from the fatal consequences of neoconservative recipes all over the world, especially in the U.S.A. and Great Britain," he said.

But Norbert Blum, Mr. Kohl's labor minister, said the record unemployment reflected the discredited policies of the Schmidt government.

Mr. Kohl said in a statement that his policies were beginning to show results and there were signs that the economy, now in its worst recession in West German history, would begin to pick up this year.

In Britain, where the Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, must call new elections before March 1984, unemployment is considered the key issue.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said Thursday that the sharp rise in unemployment in January was usual at this time of year, and he said there were similar increases worldwide.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Mr. Tebbit said the unemployment situation is expected to be broadly unchanged until the summer.

But Eric Varley, the opposition Labor Party employment spokesman, said the January figures were "horrifying" and accused the government of "fiddling" the statistics by leaving out those not claiming unemployment benefits and other jobless categories.

Mr. Mitterrand plans to address the conference, entitled "The Cultural Congress of Paris: Creation and Development." It is to be held at the Sorbonne.

According to Véronique Saint Georges, a spokeswoman for Jack Lang, the French culture minister,

"The conference is a reflection by the intellectuals of the world on the ways in which creativity and culture could help us find a solution to the economic crisis."

Several U.S. delegates say they plan to raise such issues as French anti-Semitism and French intentions in sales of communications technology to the Third World.

Some delegates regard the congress as an attempt by the French to ameliorate tensions resulting from comments by Mr. Lang, who last July called for a "crusade" against U.S. "cultural imperialism."

Alvin Toffler, the futurist, another American who has accepted an invitation, said that if nothing else comes of the meeting, "It will give the impression that the Mit-

terrand government cares about culture and information."

French officials say the purpose of the meeting is to stimulate thought and discussion about problems that are becoming increasingly important throughout the world.

Other Americans who have agreed to attend include the writers William Styron, Susan Sontag, and Elie Wiesel, the economist John Kenneth Galbraith, and the architect Richard Meier, and members of the motion-picture industry, including Sidney Lumet, Alan J. Pakula, Francis Coppola and Orson Welles.

Gabriel Garcia Márquez, the Colombian writer who recently won the Nobel Prize for literature, and Carlos Fuentes, the Mexican author, have accepted invitations.

UPI Bureau In Warsaw Restricted

New York Times Service
WARSAW — The authorities closed down the reporting functions of United Press International here Thursday, saying the operation would be suspended until a correspondent for the Polish press agency, PAP, was allowed back into Washington.

The Polish correspondent in Washington, Stanislaw Glabinski, had his accreditation revoked by the State Department in retaliation for the expulsion last month of UPI's Warsaw correspondent, Ruth E. Gruber, 33.

Miss Gruber was ordered to leave after the authorities accused her of espionage activities.

A caller had asked the press agency to pick up a packet of photographs shipped on a train from the port of Gdansk, and when the office secretary arrived at the station she was picked up by waiting police.

The affair was regarded by Western diplomats and journalists here as a setup that was a part of a campaign of harassment against Western journalists and diplomats.

There have been a number of recent incidents involving both Westerners and Polish citizens employed by Western journalists or embassies.

In the latest round, Bogdan Turek, a Pole accredited as a correspondent for UPI, was summoned Thursday to the Foreign Ministry and told that the UPI news gathering operation must be suspended and that his own accreditation was being revoked.

Mr. Turek said the Foreign Ministry described the action as an "equalizer" because the expulsion of Mr. Glabinski had forced the closure of PAP's Washington bureau, while the UPI's Warsaw operation continued in Miss Gruber's absence with Polish employees.

But while no one disputes the legality of the Nigerian action, no

one argues that preparations had been made to look after the foreigners as they moved home. There has been harsh hardship.

The sudden harsh treatment of Africans by Africans, a Western diplomat said, has further damaged the already tainted image of African unity and Nigeria's self-claimed role as its spokesman.

The aliens who were ordered to leave had come to Nigeria under an agreement among member nations of the Economic Community of West African States permitting free movement across the borders of those who had signed the accord.

Nigeria was a principal supporter of the organization. Under the rules, nationals of member nations are entitled to a 90-day entry visa. The Ghanaians and Beninois and Togolese and others came to Nigeria as travelers, Nigerian officials said, but broke the compact by staying on to take jobs that, as is the case with foreign workers in many countries, were disdained by Nigerians.

There was scant resistance to the expulsion order. "I knew that if I tried to stay on, the people next door, the Nigerians, would denounce me and there would be vigilantes after me," said a domestic servant who came from Benin. "I have to leave. There is no choice."

The syndrome of fatalism is not uncommon in a continent that takes misfortune as part of an immutable order. "There is a fatalism, a passiveness about the alien," a Western diplomat said, voicing bewilderment at the absence of resistance.

With unconscious irony one group of Ghanaians left on the overland route for the border this week in a taxi-bus known in West Africa as a mammy wagon. The vehicles, generally, bear a motto that reflects an outlook. In this particular case the signboard read: "No condition is permanent."

Text on Abortion Adopted in Spain

MADRID — Spain's Socialist cabinet approved on Thursday the text of a law to legalize abortion, a government spokesman said.

It would allow abortion by a doctor in cases of danger to the mother's life and of rape if the victim had reported the crime, the spokesman said. It would only be legal in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, or the first 22 weeks if the fetus were malformed and two specialists approved of the abortion, he said.

Conservatives have threatened strong opposition. A government spokesman said last week: "The debate is going to be mean and some Socialist votes could go against us."

Israel Says U.S. Exaggerates Tension

(Continued from Page 1)

er tried to go past him, he climbed atop it.

"He was down in a turret," Captain Johnson said. "I grabbed him with my left hand. I kept my pistol at the ready with my right hand," pointed into the air. The tanks finally retreated.

The Israeli tank commander, identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Rafi under the pseudonym of "Raf," said he was leading a tank patrol over a route often used by Israeli troops "when an American Marine captain waving his revolver like a cowboy in the air came running to us and ordered us out of the area."

The Israeli officer said he told the American officer the area was Israeli-controlled, and said the American admitted he was unsure about the exact demarcation of the area.

The American shouted that the Israeli tanks would move only if they killed him. "But I quietly told

him we weren't interested in killing him or anybody else," the Israeli officer said.

"It was really all very amusing," he said.

In Washington, Mr. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee that it was his "continuing worry" that such incidents could escalate to the point that they caused "serious loss of life."

The State Department summoned the Israeli chargé d'affaires to discuss this incident and the gravity with which we view it," said a spokesman, Alan Rosenberg.

Ebenjamin Netanyahu, the chargé d'affaires, said after hearing the protest Wednesday that the Israeli patrol went "into an area which we understood had been agreed upon earlier as territory to be patrolled by Israel. There was no attempt whatsoever to cross or challenge the American marines, or the territory they are holding."

On Thursday, U.S. and Israeli diplomats and military officers vis-

ited the scene of the incident for the first time worked out a demarcation line that was marked on the ground.

A joint communiqué said under the new agreement, the demarcation line between Israeli forces to the east and the U.S. forces to the west "will be marked by the field by colored barrels to prevent any future misunderstanding."

An Israeli military spokesman said the agreement clearly set that the checkpoint incident place in the Israeli sector.

■ **Saga in Lebanon Talks**
Negotiations between Israel and Lebanon touched for the first time Thursday on questions of communications and transport between the two countries, but sources of continuing disputes over the of a security zone in southern Lebanon and over the movement of goods and people across the border, The Associated Press re-

ported from Netanyahu, Israel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Japanese Security Offer by Russia

TOKYO (AP) — The Soviet Union has declared that it will guarantee Japan's security if Tokyo maintains its policy against nuclear weapons, officials of two of Japan's opposition parties announced Thursday.

The statement was contained in letters sent to the Japanese Socialist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the officials said.

One letter, dated Jan. 19, said, "If Japan maintains firmly its policy not possessing or harboring any nuclear weapons on Japanese soil, the Soviet Union is ready to provide Japan with guarantees corresponding to the measures," according to Noboru Yagi, head of the Japanese Socialist Party's international division.

U.K. to Raise Offer in Water Strike

LONDON (UPI) — National Water Council officials said Thursday they were prepared to offer extra productivity pay to break the dead in Britain's 11-day water and sewage strike.

A negotiator for the employers said they were willing to offer £5 a week (\$8-\$16) in extra productivity pay. The money would be in addition to the 7.3-percent raise, or £10, offered before negotiations in the strike broke down last week.

Nearly seven million people in England, Wales and Northern Ireland were being advised to boil their household water, and 23,000 houses had no running water at all.

U.S. Resumes Atomic Agency Tie

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration, which has reassessed continued U.S. support for the International Atomic Energy Agency since that body rejected Israel's credentials in September, decided to resume participation in agency activities, a State Department official said Thursday.

"The interagency group that examined the problem concluded the agency is critical to our national security interests and that no atom is available to us in the foreseeable future," said James B. Derr, deputy assistant secretary of state.

The agency promotes the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and attempts to prevent the diversion of nuclear material for atomic weapons.

7 Are Killed in Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least seven persons have been killed during pre-election violence in the northeastern Indian state of Assam, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

During the last 24 hours, five persons were killed when police fired to disperse crowds and two were killed in clashes among protesters, the agency said. More than a dozen persons were injured.

The incidents were part of increased violence in the state before elections scheduled Feb. 14. More than 3 million people are eligible to vote.

For the Record

PARIS (UPI) — Two French engineers kidnapped in December Mozambique rebels have been found in Malawi four days after released by the guerrillas, their employer, Alstom-Atlantique electrical engineering, said Thursday.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The editor of Izvestia, Pyotr Alexeyev, 70, been replaced by Lev Tolstunov, the man he succeeded seven years as a spokesman for the Soviet government newspaper said Thursday.

Nigerian Mirage Fades For West African Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

also a political component. Elections are to be held in August, the second since the return of civilian rule in 1979. Some Ghanaians had reportedly been registered as voters by an opposition party that will challenge President Shehu Shagari's campaign for a second four-year term.

"In that respect," a Nigerian journalist said, "the expulsions were not a coincidence. There was a political motive."

Few Nigerians, interviewed in chance encounters, found any objection to the decision to uproot the foreigners, supporting the thesis that the expulsions have enhanced the president's electoral position. If the deportations help ease unemployment, they will provide a further advantage for the president.

But while no one disputes the legality of the Nigerian action, no

one argues that preparations had been made to look after the foreigners as they moved home. There has been harsh hardship.

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(Continued from Page

Reagan Considering More Recession Aid

Aides Signal Possible Compromise On Public Works Jobs and Relief

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, under pressure from Republicans as well as Democrats to revise its budget, submitted only Monday, has sent out its strongest signals so far that it is willing to compromise and provide more anti-recession relief, including public works jobs and humanitarian aid.

Administration officials also said Wednesday that the White House would consider congressional proposals for higher taxes and cuts in the president's planned military buildup. But the president moved quickly to end speculation that he was backing off from the 10 percent tax cut that is scheduled for July.

The administration appeared to be considering major concessions on jobs and emergency relief for the unemployed. Democrats have accused the president of ignoring the unemployed in his budget and, by refusing to compromise, on a jobs bill, contradicting his professed bipartisanship.

In testimony Wednesday before the Senate Budget Committee, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said there is "room in the budget" for limited aid for areas of high unemployment. Mr. Stockman said that any aid would be short-term and limited in application, possibly

to "the one-third or 20 percent or 15 percent of the country where it's clearly demonstrated that there is a need and that need is minor."

"On defense, Mr. Stockman said the administration would 'listen' to any congressional proposals for cuts beyond the \$3 billion in cuts in proposed defense spending increases that Mr. Reagan put in the budget. However, Mr. Stockman warned that any "unilateral backsliding" at military plans could result in program delays that would add to costs in the future.

Sources said Senate Republican leaders and White House officials have begun discussions about a new anti-recession package. Howard B. Baker Jr., of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, and Senator Paul Laxalt, of Nevada, and Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, discussed additions to humanitarian aid and a speeding of scheduled public works jobs at a meeting Tuesday, sources said.

Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, made comments similar to Mr. Stockman's on recession relief. The comments were made only a day after House Democratic leaders announced a "relief, recovery and reconstruction" program, with quick action planned on an "emergency" package to create jobs and provide humanitarian aid.

There was resistance as well as flexibility — along with some mixed signals — from administra-



Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, at House Budget Committee hearings.

tion officials Wednesday. Only hours after Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan indicated under pressure from James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and House Budget committee chairman, that a tax compromise "might be possible when we see what you want to compromise to," Mr. Feldstein said that neither this year's third installment of the 1981 tax cut nor tax-indexing for inflation were negotiable.

"The president feels very strongly about indexing and the third year," he told the Budget Commit-

Managua Is Edgy About Exile Raids During U.S.-Honduran Maneuvers

By Marilee Simons
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A Nicaraguan official says that anti-Sandinista exile groups have intensified their assaults this week on Nicaraguan military posts near the Atlantic coast where U.S.-Honduran maneuvers are under way.

Nicaragua fears that the joint maneuvers, which began Tuesday, will be accompanied and followed by increased attacks by "counter-revolutionary" exile groups across the Nicaraguan border.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the junta, said: "We expect even bigger actions because the counter-revolutionaries are boosted not only by the Honduran Army but now they also have the U.S. Army behind them." The exile

groups, he said, are "financed and used by the United States."

Mr. Ramirez charged that the military exercise, the largest the United States has conducted with Honduras or with any other army in the region, was an "act of extreme aggression."

Nicaragua has moved large contingents of troops, reservists and militia as well as tanks and artillery to the areas of conflict in the country's northeast in recent weeks. According to the government, nearly 100 people have been killed in combat there over the last month, including 54 "counter-revolutionaries."

24 Nicaraguan military personnel and 14 civilians, three of them children.

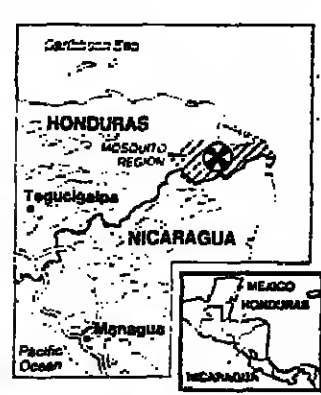
[The Associated Press reported that about 50,000 people held a

vigil outside the U.S. Embassy in Managua to protest the maneuvers. The demonstration was headed by a group known as Mothers of Sandinista Heroes and Martyrs.]

Honduran Troops Parachute
Christopher Dickey of The Washington Post reported earlier from Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

More than 500 Honduran troops parachuted from U.S. transport planes to a site on the outskirts of a Miskito Indian refugee camp Wednesday as part of a major maneuver aimed at preparing Honduras for the possibility of war with Nicaragua, less than 25 miles away.

The eight-day exercise is designed to avoid outright confrontation with Nicaragua. Military and civilian officials do not mention



Cross indicates area of the military maneuvers.

even the name of the nation to the south if possible.

But according to U.S. diplomats in Honduras, the maneuvers are intended to send a strong, if delicately balanced political message to both the revolutionary leftist regime in Managua and the government that Washington backs in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

Reagan Plan On Medicare Is Assailed

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposals to reduce the growth in Medicare costs by increasing premiums and other charges to elderly patients have been sharply criticized by some members of Congress and by health professionals.

Dr. Karen Davis, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, speaking for the American Public Health Association, an organization of 30,000 physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers and health officials, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan seemed to be intent on "reducing the budget deficit by taxing the sick."

At a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, said that the administration's proposals were seriously flawed and could "cut the heart out of Medicare benefits" for millions of elderly people.

The administration has proposed to "restructure" Medicare benefits by charging patients more for routine hospital care and then providing more comprehensive coverage for extraordinary expenses incurred after 60 days in the hospital.

Mr. Reagan also proposed increases in the deductibles and monthly premiums for Part B of Medicare, which pays for physicians' services and outpatient care. The deductible, now \$75, would rise to \$85, and the monthly premium, now \$12.20, would rise gradually to about \$32 in 1988.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 1982

(Consolidated & Audited)

| | US\$ mil. | | % Change |
|--|-----------|-------|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1981 | |
| Profit after tax | 5.3 | 5.1 | + 4 |
| Shareholders' Funds | 48.8 | 36.6 | + 33 |
| FRCD's and FRN's issued | 59.6 | 20.0 | + 198 |
| Total Deposits — Customers & Banks | 408.4 | 374.1 | + 9 |
| Cash and Placements with Banks | 156.4 | 107.2 | + 46 |
| Loans and Advances (net of provisions) | 380.5 | 316.1 | + 20 |
| Total Assets, including contras | 735.3 | 555.7 | + 32 |
| Net liabilities x Shareholders' funds* | 10.9 | 11.7 | |

- The Bank successfully launched two FRCD issues in London and Hong Kong for amounts totalling US\$45 million.
- Trade finance and commercial contract support facilities of mainly Asian origin reached a desired level of 60% of the risk asset portfolio.



البنك العربي الآسيوي
Arab Asian Bank e.c.

*Excluding contras of US\$ 154.7 million.

Retirement Age Is a Key in U.S. Pension Plan

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The question of extending the retirement age in the next century has emerged as a major issue in the congressional effort to address the financing problems of Social Security.

The National Commission on Social Security Reform has presented a \$138-billion plan to deal with the trust funds' finances for this decade, but it left to Congress the task of determining how to ensure that the system remained solvent into the 21st century.

A plan to raise the retirement age to 66 by the year 2015 is favored by Representative J.J. Pickle, chairman of the House Rules Committee's Social Security subcommittee, and by nine of the 15 members of the presidential commission.

But in a potentially significant development, Representative Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, said Wednesday he would not support a Social Security bill that included provisions to increase the retirement age.

Mr. Pepper, a member of the national commission, said proposals to increase the retirement age were equivalent to reducing old-age benefits for today's young workers and added, "If you put one item in there cutting benefits, I will not support it."

As chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Pepper controls the flow of legislation onto the floor of the House.

Mr. Pickle later sought to minimize the implications of Mr. Pepper's remarks. "I do not see Claude Pepper as a spoiler in this thing,"

Mr. Pickle said. "We have got to get a bill out, and Claude Pepper is committed to doing it."

Many of the principal figures in the battle over the Social Security bill, which is expected to reach the floor of the House next month, to include a response to the long-term financing question.

"It would be wrong for the present Congress to think in terms of curing the ills of a program like this and leaving the long-term actuarial soundness for later," Mr. Pickle said in an interview. "The essence of Social Security is long-term."

Five Democrats on the commission recommended that the long-term needs of the trust funds be covered by an increase in the payroll tax beginning in the year 2010.

The House Ways and Means Committee is also considering a plan to revise the formula that de-

termines initial old-age benefits so that Social Security payments are a smaller fraction of a worker's pre-retirement earnings.

The gradual increase in the retirement age, which would begin in the next century and would raise the age a month each year until it reached 66, came under vigorous attack during the second day of congressional hearings.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO labor confederation, said that making adjustments in the retirement age "would be at the expense of some of the poorest and most deprived of our older citizens, those forced out of the labor market because of health conditions or unemployment."

He said people were expected to live longer in the future, but he added that there was evidence that older people would also have more disabilities.

Turkish-Bulgarian Talks

The Associated Press

ANKARA — The Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Ilter Turkmen, will visit Bulgaria for three days beginning Wednesday for discussions expected to focus on the problem of smuggling, official sources reported Thursday.

U.S. Evangelist Seeks Cancer Research Funds

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

TULSA — Scrawled in the upper left-hand corner of the letter is an urgent note: "Get this to my partners the fastest way possible." It carries the initials "O.R."

"O.R." is Oral Roberts, the evangelist, and what follows is a 12-page appeal for money. In his latest request, Mr. Roberts explains to his "prayer partners" that God has told him to ask each of them for \$240 to help find a cure for cancer in his modern but unfashioned medical center, the City of Faith.

Last month, in a letter that went to about one million members of his following, Mr. Roberts wrote: "God said to me, 'It is later than you think. When are you and your partners going to obey me? When are you going to do what I've called you and your partners to do in coming against cancer? I am going to bring mighty and greater breakthroughs for the cure of cancer. When are you going to obey?'"

Mr. Roberts went on: "I said, 'Lord, what are the partners to do? Then in that calm voice I have heard so many times, He said: 'Ask each friend and partner for \$240 to be given now or to send \$20 a month for the next 12 months as a seed against cancer.'"

At another point, he quoted God as telling him, "Tell them this is not Oral Roberts asking, but their Lord. Spectacular things are going to happen that have never before been revealed."

Through his staff, Mr. Roberts declined to be interviewed about the letter.

Almost six years ago, after his daughter and son-in-law were killed in an airplane crash, Mr. Roberts went to the desert to contemplate his grief. There, he said, he was filled with a vision from God, who told him to build a huge medical center, a City of Faith consisting of a 60-story clinic, a 30-story 777-bed hospital and a 20-story research tower.

Now, that glistering City of Faith stands on 80 acres (32 hectares) of the futuristic, windswept campus of Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. About \$150 million has

Oral Roberts, in his latest appeal for donations, says God told him, in a vision, to ask each of his followers for \$240 to help researchers find a cure for cancer. The Lord, he says, has promised "spectacular" things will occur at the City of Faith medical center

been spent to construct the three buildings, linked by a multi-story atrium.

In front is a 60-foot (18-meter) bronze sculpture of healing hands that symbolize the City of Faith philosophy, the blending of medicine and prayer; or, as Dr. James Winslow, the center's chief executive officer, said, "high-class medicine and effective prayer."

The City of Faith has had a stormy history. Mr. Roberts' group first applied for a license for the first 777-bed hospital, but other Tulsa hospitals protested that the

you had been there, you wouldn't have seen it."

Mr. Roberts said the message of his vision was that God would see to it that the City of Faith was completed.

The complex officially opened Nov. 1, 1981. Each patient has a doctor, a nurse and a prayer partner. One staff member, conscious of the image that has developed, said it was not "a Bible-banging kind of place."

"We're not substituting prayer for medicine," Dr. Winslow said, "nor are we substituting medicine

has long believed that his research center would help in finding a cancer cure. "He's always carried that belief," Dr. Winslow said, "and in the fall he began to say to me on several occasions, 'Down inside, I know that God is going to provide us an opportunity to make a major contribution, a breakthrough, in cancer in the research center.'"

In his January letter, the evangelist wrote that he had received new "marching orders" from God. He told God that he is not a cancer researcher, Mr. Roberts said, and: "Each time He has answered, 'I would not have had you and your partners build the 20-story research tower unless I was going to give you a plan that will attack cancer in both a physical and spiritual way that is different than other cancer research programs in the world today.'"

Those who respond to Mr. Roberts' appeal are to receive 48 cassette tapes of Mr. Roberts reading the entire New Testament. So far, there have been 130,000 to 140,000 responses, Mr. Stovall said.

Only four floors and 103 of the 294 beds are open. The normal patient load is 75 to 85, according to the public relations director, Tim Colwell.

The 20-story Research Tower is only a shell. The only cancer research under way is a small effort at Oral Roberts University.

Almost a year ago, Mr. Roberts held a news conference in Tulsa to say his operations were in financial trouble. Many of his "partners," he said, had apparently concluded that there was no need to donate more money now that the City of Faith was open.

"I am under obligation to God not to borrow money to operate this ministry," Mr. Roberts was quoted as saying by an Oklahoma newspaper. "We are not broke today, but at the rate we are going it might not be far away."

He said at the time that he needed \$8 million a month for the City of Faith and \$2 million a month for his university and that he would launch a major fund-raising drive.

Dr. Winslow said Mr. Roberts

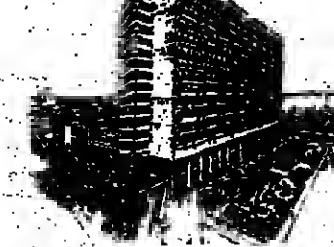
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Boat People's Ordeal

Thai airways, flashing orchids, beckons the traveler on "a flight of gracefulness." For a certain class of traveler, approaching Thailand by sea, however, passage is a flight of horror. We refer to Vietnamese boat people, who continue to be subjected to the most unimaginable cruelties by Thai "pirates" operating in the Gulf of Thailand. Despite practical assistance (such as spotter planes, patrol boats and police funds) by the United States and other nations, the Thais seem to be unable to take the problem in hand.

A dozen reasons are cited to explain why the Thais have not gone beyond minimal surveillance and prosecution: The sea is vast, as many as 60,000 Thai fishing boats operate in the gulf, and so on. But let us look a little closer. The term "pirates" is utterly misleading, suggesting as it does to Western ears rogues, even swashbucklers, people without a country who are somehow flourishing beyond the law. These criminals, however, are simply ordinary Thai fishermen who are free-lancing and moonlighting as "pirates," having found an easy mark: stateless Vietnamese who have no government to speak for them. Do you imagine that the same Thai fishermen would be plundering, raping and murdering if the victims were Thais? They would know that upon

returning to home and shore they would likely face an accounting, and they would tailor their behavior accordingly.

The problem is not the vastness of the sea but, it seems, the narrowness of the Thai. There is no denying that they have borne the principal burden of the Indochina refugee exodus, being often the country of "first asylum," and they still deserve gratitude and practical help for this role. But a growing hesitation to accommodate new refugees is evident, and it is hard to believe that some Thai officials do not see the so-called piracy — which is just a kind of predatory crime — as a cruel but nonetheless somewhat effective way to reduce the flow.

The U.S. government has various fish to fry in Thailand and apparently does not wish to make too much noise over refugees. But the Thais are American allies, and the victims are people for whom the United States has a sense of continuing moral responsibility. It is tragic enough that the Hanoi government makes life at home so unbearable that numbers of Vietnamese continue to prefer the now-familiar risks of fleeing by sea. Thailand can surely diminish the terrors of the boat people's ordeal.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misery in Africa

When times were good in Nigeria, in the 1970s, no one paid much attention to immigration laws. To find jobs and money unobtainable at home, more than a million unemployed Nigerians were drawn to Lagos, Nigeria's booming capital. Perhaps a million more Hausa-speaking Moslems from Niger, Chad and Cameroon flocked into northern Nigeria. But recession and lower oil prices have turned Nigeria's economy sour — and made its government suddenly hostile to all those "illegal" aliens. They were given a fortnight to get out.

This herding of people into panicked flight is grim and cruel. It recalls Ghana's equally deplorable expulsion of thousands of Nigerian workers, in 1969. But not only are Nigerian laborers treated as disposable, they are being chased with xenophobic zeal.

Always resented as competitors, they are

also being blamed for increased crime and for fundamentalist rioting by Hausa-speaking Moslems. With elections impending, the aliens make a tempting political target for a government that has been forced to scale down its development goals. In just a few days, hundreds of thousands have had to flee by foot, truck and boat; the majority have been returning to Ghana by way of Benin and Togo, forming yet another pool of human misery.

Nigeria's minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, promoted the expulsion with the acquiescence of President Shehu Shagari. It is, technically, legal; Nigeria has a right to police its territory and close its frontiers. But after all allowances are made, this is still an abrupt and brutal action. It shames the moral pretensions of Mr. Shagari. It makes a nation of 80 million, Africa's most populous, cruel and small.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Reagan Offer

President Ronald Reagan's proposal to meet with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and sign a treaty banning all intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles amounted to a "somewhat unsavory American maneuver." It is incapable that Reagan's "open letter" is presented in the same manner for which the Soviet Union is so readily criticized: flooding West European public opinion with proposals emanating more from a tactical viewpoint than out of strategic wisdom and likely only to make progress in the Geneva arms-reduction talks even more difficult.

— The Volkskrant (Amsterdam).

Hong Kong Talks

Negotiations over the future of Hong Kong between Britain and China have now been under way for about four months. The Chinese have signaled what they may have in mind for the territory in the future. But the signals have been confused and sometimes contradictory. Stripped of its rhetoric, the message is that they intend to recover full sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong in 1997, when the lease with Britain for most of the territory runs out. What Beijing wants to do after that is far from clear. Part of the problem is that China's decision-makers move at a snail's pace. Another is that Deng Xiaoping, the country's paramount leader, cannot be seen to compromise what is regarded in China as a "sacred mission" for fear of undermining his own position.

He may, at the back of his mind, have a solution to the conundrum of seizing sovereignty and preserving confidence in the colony but, for the moment, he is keeping it very much to himself.

— The Financial Times (London).

Military Spending

In the ideal world, the United States could melt down its missiles, scrap its warships, park its bombers in museums and abolish its Defense Department.

Unfortunately, the world we live in is far from ideal. The aggressive, acquisitive nature of the human race makes it necessary to maintain a military force strong enough to discourage others from attacking our country or isolating us from commercial markets.

Until the world is made safer through verifiable arms reduction treaties, the U.S. will have a need for well-trained, well-equipped troops; top quality warships manned by qualified per-

sonnel; first-rate combat aircraft flown by superb pilots; and reliable, accurate missiles, both tactical and strategic, conventional and nuclear.

The tools of defense cost money that might otherwise be used for debt reduction, social and educational programs and tax cuts. But defense is basic.

— The Pioneer Press (St. Paul, Minnesota).

The Nigerian Expulsion

As exodus grows, the present one out of Nigeria must rank high. The speed with which many of the so-called illegal immigrants have left that country suggests that they knew very well that something nasty would have befallen them had they lingered.

But departure is no guarantee of safety. Already the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said that 10 people have died of hunger on the Benin-Togo border. Certainly there are other perils (there are reports of drownings and of crashes) but one can be sure that the risk of famine will increase, particularly in Ghana and Chad, whither most of the refugees are headed.

It would not have been so if the Nigerian government had informed neighboring countries of its intentions, asked the major relief organizations for help and then staggered the expulsions over a few months. Having erred once, Nigeria now errs again in not asking the United Nations for assistance when Benin, Togo and Chad have asked.

Nigeria, incapable by virtue of her inefficiencies and corruptions of ordering affairs herself, has remained closed. One must infer that it is because she has something to hide. [Now that] the appalling scale of the problem is obvious, there seem to be many offers of help which other countries, if not Nigeria, are taking up. [But] no amount of aid will undo or wholly repair Nigeria's crime.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Missile Deployment

The stationing of American Pershing missiles in Europe could be halted at any time after its inception if the Russians took compensating action. But the overall timetable must be adhered to firmly. Otherwise Moscow will lose all interest in the diplomatic process. Accepting an alternative to the zero option does not therefore amount to "going soft." It is a step that could quickly lead to hard decisions, in connection with which the democracies of Western Europe may be exposed to some severe trials.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S. Must Now Repair Damage Done by Tax Cut

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the mass of numbers that fill the budget President Ronald Reagan has just sent Congress, one statistic stands out — so much so that even the unemotional green-eyed people who work for David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, put it in italics.

Overall, they said, the tax cut that the president cheered through Congress in the summer of 1981 has "reduced revenues as projected under current economic assumptions by more than 1 trillion dollars over 1984-88."

That is quite a sum. It amounts to about \$1,000 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. Back in 1972 when George McGovern proposed writing everybody a \$1,000 check every year — in lieu of the existing welfare programs — he was laughed out of town and trounced for the presidency. President Reagan has talked about the equivalent of what McGovern only talked about — and is kind of bragging about it.

But, of course, Reagan's benefaction was not shared out equally. The richer you are, the more you have gotten from what can accurately be called the most effective welfare program for the wealthy — the most deliberate effort to increase America's financial disparities and inequities — in a half-century of U.S. history.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated

that the original tax bill would save the \$10,000 family \$120 in 1983 but the \$80,000 family a nice \$15,250. I hope you enjoyed your share of the loot and what it has bought you.

But you might ask yourself what that money might have bought if the government had not abandoned its claim to collecting it.

Well, if Reagan had been as persuasive in holding down federal spending as he was in urging Congress to give up the money, the trillion dollars would have erased the total federal debt inherited from Jimmy Carter and all the other presidents who preceded him. It would even have taken a big bite out of the \$1.6 trillion debt we are looking at by the end of next year, when the bills are in on Reagan's latest budget proposal.

Think for a moment what it would mean for the federal government to be debt free or, at least, well on the way to erasing its red ink. Think what that would do to bring down interest rates, revive housing and autos, and send the stock market soaring. Then you can measure what you have paid, and will pay, for your share of the trillion-dollar giveaway.

Another way of asking the question is to consider what could have been bought with that

trillion dollars if some of it had been used by the government itself. A tiny fraction of that trillion dollars would eliminate the need for the government to try to shift \$38 billion of health-care costs onto the backs of the ill, the aged and their families in the next five years, as Reagan is proposing. A tinier fraction would spare the child-nutrition programs from planned cuts — and the special-feeding programs for pregnant women and their infants.

The list could go on and on, but there is on need to belabor the point. The president himself acknowledged in an interview last week that there is "no way" to balance the budget, now or in the future, at the levels of taxation that were mandated by the 1981 tax law.

To hear him and Stockman tell it now, it was wretched even on the part of Congress in that summer of 1981 that drove the tax base well below the target Reagan originally had set — 20.6 percent of gross national product. It's a nice story, but it doesn't wash.

The charts in Reagan's own budget show the tax burden was barely higher than that level — just over 21 percent — when he whipped up the great tax-cutting fever in 1981. A modest change in individual or corporate rates would have offset the scheduled increases in Social

Security taxes and the effects of so-called "bracket creep."

But Reagan in 1981 was not interested in modest changes of the kind advocated by Senator Ernest F. Hollings and Representative James R. Jones, Dan Rostenkowski and of the other congressional Democrats.

You may recall that on July 27, 1981, the alternative tax bills were ready for a vote on the House floor and used those or charts to ridicule the "so-called" tax-revision that had come out of the House Ways and Means Committee and to point with pride the "real" tax cut in what he called "our billion bill" — the same bill he and Stockman now complain was excessive.

"The lines on these charts," he said, "is a lot about who is fighting for whom. On the hand, you see a genuine and lasting commitment to the future of working Americans the other, just another empty promise."

Eighteen months later, the perspective is different. Faced with these staggering deficits even Reagan has become a tax raiser. But damage has been done and the steps he is commencing even now to repair it are woefully inadequate for the task at hand. Restoring economy and rebuilding the tax-base are urgent needs of this country.

The Washington Post.

Why China, Russia To Remain at Odds

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The Chinese have survived for centuries by playing the foreign "barbarians" off against each other. And they are pursuing the same strategy today as they juggle the United States and the Soviet Union.

Displeased that the American connection has not entirely worked out to their advantage, they have been tilting lately toward the Russians.

But as they prepare to resume negotiations aimed at resolving their differences with the Russians, they are holding talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Beijing.

Mr. Shultz may not find it easy to maintain his equilibrium in this tricky triangular diplomatic game. The Chinese, who are tough customers when it comes to promoting their own interests, are likely to pressure him on two principle issues.

Though the Reagan administration agreed last summer to limit the quality and quantity of its arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese perceived the understanding to be only an interim accord. So they are bound to demand a complete cutoff of weapons deliveries to Taiwan, which they view as a violation of their claim to sovereignty over the island.

At the same time, they are concerned by the possibility of an arms control deal between the United States and the Kremlin — fearing that a reduction of tensions in Europe would prompt the Soviets to shift their missiles to Asia.

A challenge for Mr. Shultz will be to convince the Chinese to shelve the Taiwan question and proceed toward improving relations with the United States nevertheless.

To achieve that, he must persuade the Chinese leaders that they have a lot more to gain from economic, technological and other exchanges with America than by getting into a confrontation over Taiwan.

As for the Soviet threat, Mr. Shultz ought to be able to assure the Chinese leaders that any deal with the Russians on the deployment of missiles in Europe will include restrictions on the movement of those weapons eastward.

In any case, it seems to me, it would be a mistake for the Reagan administration to become alarmed by the notion that the Chinese and Russians are going to patch up their quarrels quickly and leave the United States in the lurch.

There is certainly room for accommodation in the dispute between the two Communist giants. But their conflict covers so many profound

historical, national, ideological, and religious and racial dimensions that it defies simple resolution.

The other day, in an apparent effort to sound conciliatory, the news said that they have no territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Chinese statement came in reply to a Soviet allegation that Beijing wanted to recover vast areas of Siberia grabbed by the Russians as back as the 17th century.

But, when their talks begin March, the Chinese are almost to insist as a matter of principle the Soviet Union renounce the so-called "unequal treaties" in which Russia annexed large parts of China in the past.

There is a practical element in principle for the Chinese, who claim that Taiwan, Hong Kong and other territories are from them would be diluted if they repudiated the "phony" "rights" used by the European imperialists to carve up China.

For the Soviets to concede this principle is difficult, however, because the countries of Eastern Europe all have territorial claims against them, and they could be immersed in an endless tang redefining boundaries.

The Chinese have also insisted conditions for a deal, that the Soviets withdraw their forces from Afghanistan, stop supporting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and their troops back from China's border and western frontiers.

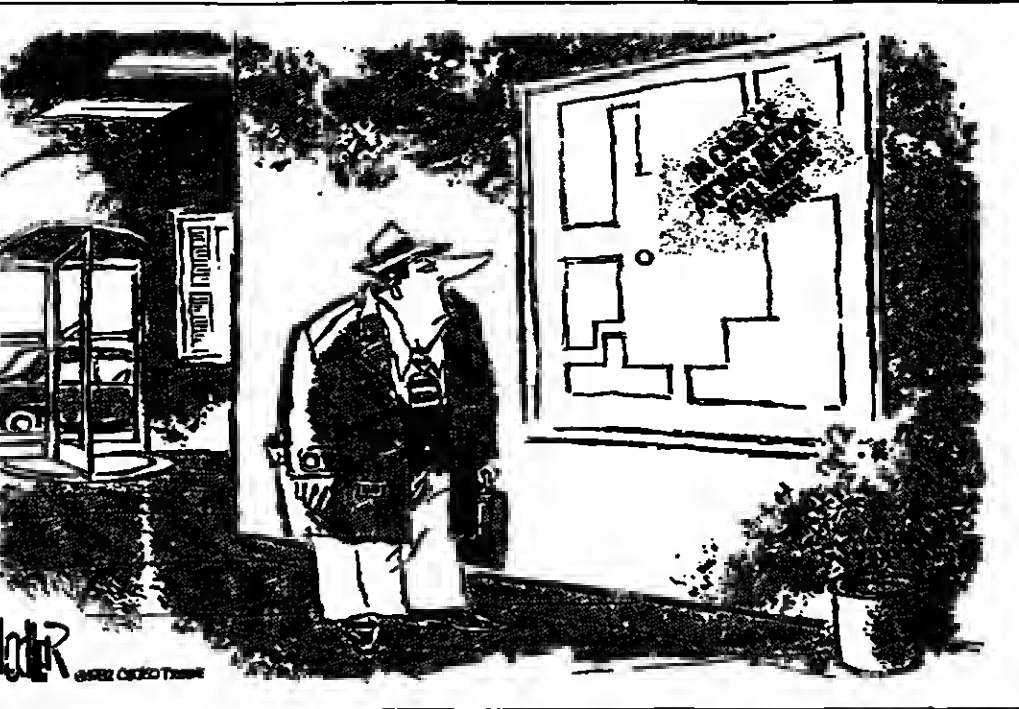
The Russians could plausibly down their military presence in the Chinese-Soviet border, but hard to imagine them fulfilling their other demands. They derivate Vietnam because, in change, they get a first-class base at Cam Ranh Bay — built, cally, by the United States.

Nor is there any prospect the Chinese will ever return to the way they recognized Moscow Mecca of global communism, splits that have torn the communist bloc apart as deep and durable as the Soviet formation.

Mr. Shultz is known to be in the Chinese. His counter in New York last fall with Huang Hua, their foreign minister, was coo unproductive, and he did not Beijing with great expectations.

But even if his trip does not dramatic results, it can serve to the Chinese-American relation on track. The relationship is so important to fritter away.

Tribune and Register Syndicate



U.S. Bailout of Banks Is Necessity

By Robert J. Samelson

WASHINGTON — In politics, as in journalism, you rarely get the right answers by asking the wrong questions. The right question about international debt is not: Is the United States going to bail out the banks? Rather, it is: Will debt pressures cripple developing countries and wound the world economic recovery?

Simply put, a number of large developing countries — Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Yugoslavia among them — have accumulated more debt than they can handle.

A significant write-off of these debts would damage many of the world's largest banks and impair their ability to continue the lending — both at home and abroad — essential for recovery. But a strict effort to make these countries repay could involve hardships that might jolt borrowing governments to repudiate their debts.

Possibly no diplomacy is more important today than the continuing negotiations to avoid either extreme. Success is hardly assured, but one essential step involves increasing the lending authority of the International Monetary Fund, a multigovernment agency that supervises debt repayment programs. It is here that the wrong questions surely will arise.

For any increase will require a large contribution (probably about \$8 billion) from the United States that will need congressional approval. And the request seems bound to provoke critics that the banks — or developing countries — are being bailed out.

They are. But so what? What really matters is political stability in developing countries and the restoration of confidence in the postwar economic system.

Like it or not, Americans are tied to world economic conditions. Roughly two-fifths of United States exports go to developing countries, including oil producers. The trade, like most other commerce, subsists on credit. Destroy confidence in the underlying credit system, and most trade will revert to cash and carry. Global growth can do nothing but suffer.

Both banks and developing nations have been guilty of enormous self-deception. But to blame them exclusively for today's debt problems is to miss the larger context in which they operated. The debt crisis is possibly the last spasm of the great inflationary boom of the 1970s; a boom driven by high oil prices and inflationary American economic policies.

Low American interest rates and the peculiar nature of the international loan market kept borrowing costs low. Banks used huge deposits from oil producers to make huge loans to developing countries. On a dollar-for-dollar basis, transaction costs were small. Consequently, the interest rate spread — defined as the difference between banks' borrowing and lending rates — was usually less than one percentage point.

Only inflation and rapid economic growth sustained the world's debt buildup. Just as a company can add debt

and repay from profits, so can a country. Its foreign exchange earnings from exports are its profits. Inflation simplifies the task by eroding the real value of debt. While debt values remain fixed, export values rise.

Now all the props of this bloated debt have collapsed. World recession has slashed export demand and prices, reducing estimated 1982 export earnings by 6 percent. Moreover, the bargain loans of the 1970s contained a catch: floating interest rates. As rates rose in 1981 and 1982, so did developing countries' borrowing costs.

Given the resulting pressures, it is remarkable that the system has held together as well as it has. Since mid-1982, the IMF, bankers and government officials of both creditor and debtor nations have constructed a series of repairs that deserve respect for their ingenuity.

What they do is postpone repayments of maturing principal — and some interest — while countries attempt to curb imports and boost exports. At the same time, banks are being required to provide new loans to avoid truly draconian import reductions that would harm both developing countries and their suppliers, the developed nations.

The suffering looks evenly shared. If the banks are putting up more money, Mexico, to take but one example, is expected to cut its budget deficit from 16 1/2 percent of the nation's output to 3 1/2 percent by 1985. The official hope, then, is that a modest world recovery will restore a sustainable balance between countries' export earnings and their debts.

What is that sustainable balance? No one really knows. Is it reachable? No one knows. If it is, will banks and other private lenders actually provide new credits? No one knows. Many bigger banks surely have reached prudent exposure limits, and smaller banks are thoroughly disenchanted.

The curious fact is that many big international banks have reported sizable 1982 profit increases. Are their accountants dreaming? Two well-informed specialists, former Comptroller of the Currency John G. Heimann and Felix G. Rohatyn, an investment banker, have suggested that some loans will have to be written off.

Economic changes have a way of driving politics. In Iran, revolution followed rapid modernization. In Poland, rapid growth, followed by retrenchment, excited labor unrest and repression. In Argentina, a deteriorating economy tempted the generals toward a diversionary war. These are some of the costs of economic failure.

Managing the world's debt and coaxing an economic recovery are, at best, awesome jobs. They will not be made easier by a Congress too preoccupied with who is bailing out whom. The cliché is true: We are all in the same boat.

National Journal.

Who Is Right and What Is Left?

By Jonathan Power

DUBLIN — The Irish voters have been to the polls three times in the last 18 months. Among the Western democracies this is not very unusual. But nowhere else in Europe does it appear to make quite so little difference.

The two main political parties, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, do not claim to have significant ideological differences. They would rather be dead than term themselves left wing or right wing. The two parties were born of the divisions of the civil war and those still run deep. Even today policy toward Britain, in particular Ulster, is a critical dividing issue.

The problem of deciding who is left and what is right is hardly a new one. It has been with us since certain radical political groupings decided to seat themselves on the left side of the French revolutionary convention.

When, in 1793, the first democratic Portuguese assembly gathered in Lisbon, nobody wanted to sit in the empty seats to the right of the center aisle. Or recall the East German singer Wolf Biermann who has insisted in all his poems and songs that he is "left wing" but who was expelled from his native country for being a right-wing dissenter. The Chinese saw Biermann's expulsion as more proof that frightened conservatives were indulging in Soviet-style adventurism. Eurocommunists saw Bier-

mann's music as another stand for authentic leftist independence.

Nevertheless, in Europe, both in its eastern and western parts, and in North America "left" and "right" usually do mean something — and are for the most part regarded as useful tools of description.

But in the rest of the world, how useful are they? What does it mean to be told the Brazilian government is right wing when more than half of industry is in government hands or that Nicaragua is left leaning when less than 20 percent of its economy is state owned? Are the Angolans left wing because they use Cuban soldiers to help in the fight against South Africa or because they use the same soldiers to guard the Gulf Oil Co.

India is even more puzzling. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is usually reckoned to be consciously walking in the socialist footsteps of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. Yet she gave enormous rain to her son Sanjay to preach the virtues of private enterprise and before his death he had been involved in several capitalist ventures.

The big issues in Indian politics the last decade have not been socialism versus capitalism or nationalism versus the free market, but rather corruption, agricultural prices, sterilization and civil liberties. Party

affiliations are determined by countless influences — region, caste, urbanization, land distribution — but rarely by anything that could be left or right.

Lebanon has always been a problem for reporters and editors who must contend with the country's multifarious factions but who are aware that lay readers need a few signposts that sound familiar. David Holden, a correspondent of The London Sunday Times, noted in an essay that he and his fellows had to label the fighters "rightists" and "leftists" or "Christians" and "Moslems" or — in a desperate attempt at achieving greater precision — "Christian rightists" and "Moslem leftists."

"I hope and believe," he wrote, "that most reporters were aware of the inadequacy of such labels, but what were they to do? The words don't exist to describe succinctly the peculiar or often contradictory amalgam of political ideology and above all, sheer expediency that actually lurked within the stereotypes."

Our labels and clichés are useful tools in imposing some apparent order on an otherwise unassimilable flux. But maybe it has gone too far and a little less shorthand would compel a little more clarity and some deeper thinking.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stiffening, Indeed

Regarding "Rescuing an Ailing Presidency" (JHT, Jan. 18):

William Safire assures us that the American economy is improving under Reaganomics, citing as evidence a "stiffening" of the housing market. On the day his column appeared, the government reported (JHT, Jan. 19) that housing starts were off whopping 13 percent for the month of December. It appears that Mr. Safire's "stiffening" refers to rigor mortis, which is indeed stiffening the entire economy under the misguided policies of this administration.

PETER S. ALLEN, Athens.

Women Composers

Regarding "The Search for Women Composers" by Nino La Bella (JHT, Dec. 9):

U.S. publications, performances, and recordings of women composers have long preceded the research mentioned here.

The cited opera by Francesca Caccini, for example, was edited and published by the Smith College Archives in the 1950s (modern performance in 1980 at the Hochschule für Musik in Cologne). Brodeur Bros. has published a historical choral series for performance purposes called "Nine Centuries of Music by Women" (already into 12 pieces and performed by choruses from Philadelphia to Rome).

The College Music Society (music professors) and the Music Teachers National Association have presented entire concerts of music by women composers (vocal and instrumental) at their national conventions in the early 1970s.

Two international congresses on Women in Music have taken place on the East and then the West Coast, and a second annual Confer-

ence on Women in Music is to be the works at the University of

Ann Arbor featuring both search papers and performances. Tapes and videotapes of these programs are relayed on radio and television stations.

True, the general public does yet recognize many names or within this area of our joint heritage. But it will.

PROF. CAROLYN RAN, Düssel.

The Arab Position

Regarding "Saudi Fail to Lift to U.S. Expectations in Peace 1" (JHT, Jan. 24):

Your news analysis illustrates the old saying: "For buy an Arab — one day at a time." When the Senate was asked F-15s (without bomb racks) Carter, we were told this would sound like peace for the peace. Again, when under Reagan were voted F-15s (with bomb racks) and AWACS, we were again told would enhance their peace. But nothing doing, the Saudis help at all, as your analysis shows. Like Egypt, having got the Sinai from Israel, a tedious sacrifice by Menachem government for the sake of peace now freezes the Camp David on the pretext that she is not with Israel's demand for a border with Lebanon.

In short, the Arabs keep telling Western world: "What have we done for you lately?" How do our people in Washington dress the Arabs can be depended on. In the end, they will realize that only Israel is a time reliable ally in the Middle East. Other policy will down in the sand of Arab cohesiveness and

FRED M. Nairobi, K.

FROM OUR FEB. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Bowling in Paris
PARIS — American bowlers resident in Paris are much elated over the progress made by their favorite game since its introduction in this city barely 10 months ago. This progress is not merely among Americans. Parisian sportsmen are eagerly learning what to them is a new and fascinating indoor pastime. Proof of this is that there are now four bowling alleys in Paris, all in constant use instead of the one with which the tentative beginning was made in May 1907. Parisian approval of the sport was made in a sense official on Saturday when the Bowling Club of France was organized for the further advancement of the game, not only in Paris, but in other cities in France.

1933: Hitler Makes Pledge
BERLIN — An appeal for close and energetic cooperation in international diplomacy between Germany and Fascist Italy was made by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. As a party leader in opposition, Hitler said, he advocated for years warm relations between Germany and Italy, and the chancellor pledged that he would "work determinedly for the attainment of this goal." After denying that he had made demagogic speeches sowing hatred against any land, Hitler then went on to say that he had only defended Germany's rights. "But Italy too demands its rights as a great nation and this fact is one of the reasons why both countries find themselves together in the same boat."

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Nonaligned Nations Ease Direct Criticism Of U.S. in Declaration

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a declaration prepared for a summit meeting of nations grouped as nonaligned, the United States and the Soviet Union are implicitly blamed for the world's tensions but neither is named directly.

The 35-page paper, which was circulating here Wednesday, is regarded as a triumph for the movement's moderate states such as Egypt, Yugoslavia and India.

It appears to represent their successful attempt to renege on the nonaligned leadership from radicals such as Cuba. At its latest summit gathering in 1979 at Havana, the movement repeatedly condemned the United States by name in a similar summary of the state of the world.

However, when the nonaligned leaders met in New Delhi from March 7 to 11, the pro-Soviet group is expected to make a determined effort to toughen the text against Washington. Even if the radicals are beaten, the current document makes far more unfavorable, if indirect, references to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

On the one occasion that the United States is mentioned, it is urged to adopt a "constructive position" and negotiate with Nicaragua, a nation described as the victim of attempts designed to "harass and destabilize" the country.

The paper was drafted by India, the summit host, which will replace Cuba as the chairman of the 94 nonaligned nations for the next three years.

An African delegate close to the drafting attributed the comparatively more evenhanded treatment of the superpowers to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the takeover of Cambodia by Moscow's ally, Vietnam.

The radical attempt at Havana to describe the Soviet Union as the "natural ally" of the nonaligned "has been destroyed by Afghanistan," the delegate said.

The latest text, in fact, is restrained on both issues. It merely calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from both countries, avoids naming them and refrains from using the word "invasion."

The text harshly condemns both Israel and South Africa. It repeats

a formula first adopted by the General Assembly that equates racism with Zionism, widely regarded in the West as a slur. Israel is accused of "systematic onslaughts against Palestinian refugees in Beirut, which had assumed genocidal proportions."

The paper, however, does contain an implicit recognition of Israel's right to exist. It says Israel occupies all territory seized in the 1947 war, including Jerusalem, and if the Palestine Liberation Organization is allowed to create a sovereign nation, then a peace would follow "ensuring the right of all states in the region to existence."

In a passage clearly aimed at the United States, the text "stirringly" condemns Israel's policy of expansion, which was made possible by massive military, financial and political support.

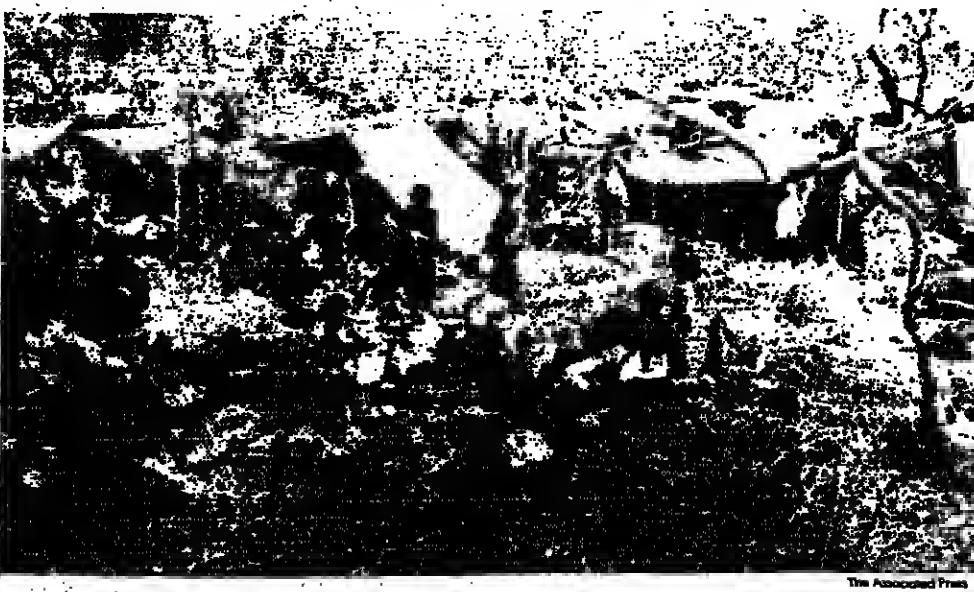
South Africa is denounced as a "racist regime" engaged in "barbarous acts of oppression and discrimination against nonwhites." It is accused of "destabilizing and sabotaging" its black neighbors and illegally holding the territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

"The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa," notably by providing arms and support for military development, are deplored. So too is the failure of the "Western contact group" of United States, West Germany, Canada, Britain and France to use its "enormous leverage" to gain Namibia its independence.

The document appears less partisan in its treatment of nuclear weapons, singled out as the source of "unprecedented danger to life on this planet." Agreement to disarm at the UN conference last June "failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by the most powerful nuclear weapons states."

The document urges a freeze on the production, development, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons as a prelude to complete disarmament.

Perhaps the sharpest dig at the United States is the call for "support for the people of Puerto Rico to determine their own future." This implies that the United States is holding Puerto Rico in colonial bondage, a Cuban proposition that was defeated 70-30 by the General Assembly.



Thousands of Cambodian refugees set up a temporary camp this week at the Thai border.

30,000 Refugees Fled Attack by Vietnamese

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Thirty thousand Cambodian refugees driven from their camp at Nong Chan by Vietnamese troops Monday continued to huddle on the Cambodian side of a tank ditch at the Thai border, a Thai Army officer said Thursday.

Two thousand to 3,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in the attack on the large civilian encampment inside Cambodia near the Thai border, according to reports.

Toll Rises in Naples In Camorra Killings

The Associated Press

NAPLES — The gang war between factions of the Camorra has claimed three more lives, pushing to 27 the number of victims gunned down in Naples this year, the police reported Thursday.

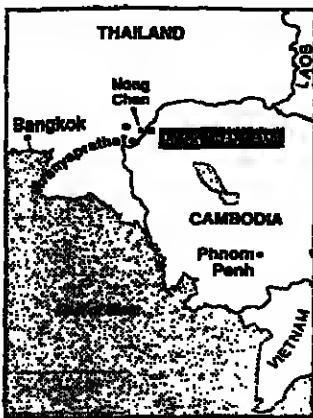
The three men were murdered just outside the city on the same day President Sandro Pertini was visiting Naples to call for a stepped-up campaign against the Camorra, the underworld organization active in this area. Hundreds of thousands of Neapolitans have been taking part in anti-Camorra activities.

More than 90 Cambodian civilians were wounded in Monday's attack, which killed 15 men and wounded 40 others belonging to guerrilla groups loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, the officer said.

He said Cambodian guerrillas mounted harassment raids against Vietnamese forces early Thursday. "In Washington, the State Department said Wednesday it was appalled by what it described as an indiscriminate Vietnamese attack earlier this week on Cambodian refugee encampments near the Thai border."

A deputy spokesman, Alan Romberg, said the settlement housed thousands of Cambodian civilians who fled there after the 1978 Vietnamese invasion. He said the administration understands that the Vietnamese on Monday destroyed refugee camps, burned the huts and rudimentary medical facilities and schools of people who have suffered enormously and who have been living with only the minimal essentials.

In Bangkok, Thai military sources said Vietnamese rocket and mortar shells landed on Thai territory again Thursday, according to Reuters. They said the Vietnamese artillery, aimed at Cambodian rebels scattered along Thailand's east-



The Thai border.

ern border, caused few casualties. [Thai military and resistance sources said a separate force of 500 Vietnamese troops and tanks seemed poised Thursday to attack other guerrilla bases further north.]

The Thai officer, contacted Thursday at the border town of Aranyaprathet, about 13 kilometers (8 miles) from the Nong Chan encampment, said Vietnamese forces continued to occupy a 3-kilometer strip along the border.

Additional Vietnamese troops were advancing toward Son Sann's headquarters 40 kilometers to the north, opposite the Thai town of Ban Sangae, the officer said.

International relief agencies, meanwhile, were feeding about 30,000 former residents of Nong Chan trapped near the tank ditch south of their burned-out camp.

Angola Might Accept U.S. Stand On a Cuban Pullout, Memo Says

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Angola is showing signs of accepting the Reagan administration's basic principle that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola "in parallel" with a settlement on Namibian independence, according to a State Department memorandum.

Until these hints were first made last fall, the Luanda government had insisted that Cubans would leave their country only after South African forces had departed from South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

The memorandum states that if Angola followed through on its hints to U.S. diplomats in September and offered details, this would provide the administration with arguments to press South Africa to new compromises and could thus remove the last major stumbling block to the long-stalled talks.

Nicholas Platt, U.S. ambassador to Zambia, was in Luanda last week to pursue the possible opening, but officials reported no new movement, only an Angolan willingness to make further responses in the near future.

The memorandum was made available by sources friendly to South Africa and critical of the U.S. approach to southern Africa as a whole. State Department officials refused to confirm or deny the authenticity of the memorandum, stating that the conversations were privileged and confidential.

Officials acknowledged that the United States was seeking to reach an understanding on a "parallel framework" in which South Africa and Angola could take "reciprocal actions" leading to a Namibian settlement.

This is the administration's formula for side-stepping South African and American conservative insistence on linking Cuban and South African troop withdrawal, and Angolan resistance to any formal linkage.

The United States has long supported United Nations resolutions declaring the South African presence in Namibia illegal. South Africa assumed control of the former German colony after World War I and subsequently refused demands to put it under UN trusteeship.

In recent years, a guerrilla group known as SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, has been battling South African troops, and Pretoria's forces often cross into Angola to pursue them.

Angola asked for Cuban troops to help fight a South African-supported faction during the civil war. U.S. intelligence sources put Cuban military presence in Angola at about 25,000, most of whom are considered to be combat troops. The officials put the number of South Africans in Angola at between 500 and 1,500, with 15,000 to 20,000 in Namibia.

It is also clear from the memorandum that Washington has yet to decide whether to demand the withdrawal of all Cuban forces or just those deemed to be combat forces. This was a matter of particular concern to those who provided the memorandum.

It is known that Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has the authority to search for the best deal and that he has not suggested any numbers to the Angolans thus far.

But it is said that if Angola were to offer merely symbolic withdrawals, this would not be sufficient to convince the White House to bring

its weight to bear on Pretoria to make a reciprocal move.

Trace Reportedly Studied
Joseph Lelyveld of The New York Times reported from Cape Town:

South African troops could remain in Angolan territory for two months under the terms of a cease-fire proposal being considered by Angola, according to diplomatic sources in Cape Town.

The plan, which provides for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola at the end of the two-month period, was first discussed by the two governments at a meeting in early December in the Cape Verde Islands. A South African envoy returned to Cape Verde last week to make arrangements for another meeting, which is expected to take place in Paris.

The proposed cease-fire is being presented, the diplomats said, as a step to a broader agreement that would involve both the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence settlement for South-West Africa.

The South African proposal for a preliminary cease-fire was said to have two stages. In the first stage, the forces presently engaged in southern Angola would cease hostilities and remain frozen in place.

After the two-month period, Angola would have to commit itself to withdrawing all Cuban forces to points about 185 miles north of the border, while the Namibian insurgents would have to be withdrawn to points at least 250 miles from the frontier.

In return, the South African forces in Angola would be pulled back to Namibia, where they would remain until there is an agreement reached on a synchronized withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

N. Korea Demands Halt to War Game

The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM, Korea — North Korea demanded an immediate halt Thursday to a military exercise by U.S. and South Korean forces.

The U.S.-led United Nations Command responded by declaring that the exercise will go ahead as scheduled.

North Korean radio broadcasts

said Tuesday that its forces had been put under a "state of semi-war" because of the start that day of "Team Spirit '83," which involves about 188,000 South Korean and U.S. military personnel.

At the 416th meeting of the Korean military armistice commission in this truce village, the North Korean-Chinese side warned

Thursday that the exercise could turn into "a real war at any moment."

U.S. Rear Adm. James G. Stornes 3d, chief UN Command delegate to the commission, termed the North Korean charge "false and distorted propaganda" aimed at heightening tension on the Korean peninsula.

Surinam Coup Suspect Found Hanged in Cell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Major Roy Horb, who was arrested earlier this week on charges of plotting to overthrow the military government of Lieutenant Colonel Dési Bouterse, was found hanged in his jail cell, Surinam state radio reported Thursday.

The radio said a medical report verified that Major Horb had hanged himself but had been accepted by the attorney general and other officials.

Major Horb, 30, was arrested Sunday along with 21 other persons in the latest crackdown on dissidents opposing the Bouterse government.

Major Horb, who was among a group of army officers behind the Feb. 25, 1980, coup that overthrew the elected government of Prime Minister Henck Arron and installed Colonel Bouterse, had been second in command of Surinam's army and was considered one of Colonel Bouterse's closest aides.

But the major resigned from his leadership position in December after 15 other government opponents were arrested and executed. He reportedly refused to participate in the executions.

A former president of Surinam, Henk Chin A Sen, said Thursday in Amsterdam he was convinced Major Horb had been murdered. He told reporters that because of his popularity among the people, Major Horb was regarded as a danger to Colonel Bouterse.

Dr. Chin A Sen is chairman of the Surinam Liberation Council, recently set up by various Surinamese groups in the Netherlands. It aims to depose the military regime and to restore democracy by diplomatic and political means.

At a news conference Wednesday at the United Nations in New York, Surinam's foreign minister, Harvey Naarendorp, said that two former government ministers among those arrested along with Major Horb would be put on trial.

He did not specify the charges that Lieutenant John Hardjoprajito, who was the minister of culture, sports and people's mobilization until his arrest, and Jan K. Sariman, a former agriculture minister, would face.

Mr. Naarendorp also said he would invite a UN commission to investigate the December executions.

Iran Asks UN to Probe Fate of 9,405 Missing

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — In an unexpected move, Iran has asked a United Nations working group on disappeared persons to investigate the fate of 9,405 people who have been missing since Iraqi forces invaded Iran in 1980.

Details of the request are contained in the group's third report, issued here late Wednesday and which is due to be discussed in two weeks by the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission.

The Iranian request appears to be politically motivated. The first reaction of observers is that the 9,405 missing people — some of whom are believed to be in Iraqi camps — are victims of the Gulf war and come under the mandate of the Red Cross, not of the UN working group, which is primarily concerned with kidnapping by government forces.

At the same time, there is some incredulity at the request because the Iranians have been indifferent to UN pressure on human rights. Last year, the Iranian government declined to answer requests from the group about the disappearance in Iran of 16 persons.

The working group's report appears to show that, overall, the problem of disappearances is on the wane, with the notable exception of Central America.

Last year, the group communicated details of 1,733 cases to 11 governments, a decrease from the 1,350 cases forwarded in 1981.

Morocco has been added to the list of countries where disappearances were reported, while Sri Lanka, Uganda, Lesotho and Ethiopia were taken off the list.

"I think the situation is encouraging," said Viscount Colville of Culross, a British lawyer who heads the five-man group. "The majority of cases we're dealing with now are historical."

Five of the 11 countries reviewed in the latest report on disappearances are in Central America, and the group noted an alarming increase of disappearance in Guatemala and El Salvador. It requested information from the government of El Salvador about 870 new incidents, 438 of which took place in 1982, and it refers to a "significant increase" following the elections last March.

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Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 30 Ind | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Transp | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |

Standard & Poor's Index

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Composite | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | +0.00 |
| Indus | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | +0.00 |
| Transp | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | 145.44 | +0.00 |

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Buy | Sell |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Feb. 2 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Feb. 3 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Feb. 4 | 108.31 | 108.31 |

Market Summary, Feb. 3

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 30 Ind | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Transp | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |

AMEX Stock Index

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AMEX | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Transp | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bonds | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Utilities | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | +0.00 |

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E | 100s | High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E | 100s | High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E | 100s |
|----------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| 30 Ind | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Transp | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

| Company | Revenue | Profit | Revenue | Profit |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Canada | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Transcan. Pipeline | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Water (H) Res. | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Netherlands | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| KLM Airlines | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| United States | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Amer. General | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Motorola | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| U.S. Gypsum | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| FMC | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| First Boston | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |

EC to Bolster Tool Firms

BRUSSELS — The European Commission announced a program Thursday designed to assure the future of the European Community's machine-tool industry in the face of Japanese competition.

The EC accounts for almost 30 percent of the \$26 billion annual world production of machine tools and exports two-fifths of its output.

In a paper reviewing the industry's prospects, the commission says its dominant position is under threat in some of the fastest-growing and most sophisticated sectors.

Harvester Says Talks Under Way On Partnership

CHICAGO — International Harvester confirmed Thursday it is seeking partners to shore up its faltering farm-implement operations, but denied it wants to sell the entire division.

"We are exploring joint marketing and joint manufacturing agreements with other farm equipment companies both in the United States and overseas, said IH spokesman Bill Greenhill. "There is no basis for speculation that any transaction is imminent and International Harvester is not engaged in any discussions for sale" of farm-equipment operations.

"Rumors began late Monday that we were going to possibly be selling our entire agricultural equipment group, which is not the case," Mr. Greenhill said. "We are not in the process of trying to sell our North American agricultural operations to anybody."

Preliminary discussions have been held with Renault of France about a joint tractor-making venture in Europe and with the New Holland farm-equipment division of Sperry, he said.

Modern industries are switching increasingly to numerically controlled machine tools to achieve better results through combined use of up-to-date mechanical engineering and electronics.

The commission said that some estimates put the European market for numerical controls at 100,000 units annually in a few years time compared with 12,000 at present.

The paper said Japan had boosted its machine tool exports by 37 percent a year between 1976 and 1980, concentrating the sales growth in the EC and North American markets, especially on numerically controlled lathes and machine centers.

Compared with Japan's machine-tool industry, the EC's 2,800 machine-tool makers were hampered by their small scale of operation and difficulty in obtaining access to capital for upgrading their plants, the paper noted.

The commission said it would ask member states to coordinate tax allowances and other incentives to encourage the machine tool industry. Community lending would be promoted, for example, through the European Investment Bank.

National Semi Asked For Acquisition Data

MAYNARD, Massachusetts — National Semiconductor said Thursday that the antitrust division of the Justice Department has requested additional information concerning National's bid to buy up to two-thirds of Data Terminal Systems' shares.

The two companies agreed Jan. 17 for up to 4.3 million Data Terminal shares to be purchased by NS Development, a newly formed National Semiconductor subsidiary, at \$8 a share.

1500 ON THE DOWS

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readers to buy, predicting that the "THE WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HIT 750". While we were urging readers to buy August 1982: "The market seems to be that it's seen the future and it doesn't wobble. Before the ink dried on the funeral of BARRON'S and the earnest prophecies of the market, the market zoomed 132 points, catapulting to 1100.

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| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E | 100s | High | Low | Stock Div. | Yld. P/E | 100s |
|----------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| 30 Ind | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Indus | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |
| Transp | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 | 108.31 |

(Continued on Page 10)



During shooting of 'The Year of the French.'

For an Irish Town, It's 1798

by Kevin McKenna

KILLALA, Ireland — Until 1798, observes a character in Thomas Flanagan's novel "The Year of the French," this town had been "a dour, cheerless place, its low buildings stained by the wet Atlantic winds, but at least it had been quiet." In that year, a small fleet from revolutionary France was sent to Ireland's west coast to help in a rising for independence — and, not coincidentally, to embarrass the British in their own backyard.

They did not mean to come to Killala; their orders were to land in County Donegal, to the north, but adverse winds forced a change in plan. With their landing at Kilcummin Bay, and the subsequent taking of Killala, began one of the most romanticized and ultimately tragic episodes in Irish history.

When an Irish production team set out two years ago to adapt Flanagan's 1979 novel for television, they also took a circuitous route: They looked near Dublin for a setting, out of which the 18th-century Killala might be recreated, but they wound up here, and as a result an Irish town rediscovered its history.

More than \$2.5 million, 120 actors and 1,000 extras were involved in the making of "The Year of the French," six one-hour episodes that were shown on Ireland's RTE in November and December. The series will be on Feb. 18 on Britain's Channel 4, and probably in mid-May on France's FR3, which was a co-producer.

Killala was one of several shooting locations in Ireland and France, but in Killala the historical events and the filming coincided. What it has that couldn't be found elsewhere is "a feeling of emptiness," according to the director, Michael Garvey. "We looked at places in the east and they didn't do. There's no other part of the country that looks like it, feels like it."

Killala has been called Mayo's Sleepy Hollow, and that is going some. For Mayo is the most remote county in Connacht, the roughest of Ireland's four provinces. After Cromwell came to Ireland in 1649, it was to Connacht that the Catholic landowners were exiled. "To Hell or to Connacht" was the choice, and the difference has not always been great. Two centuries later, when the potato famine struck, Connacht was the province most ravaged by it.

It is a stark land: winding stone walls crossing stony, treeless earth, fertile enough for pasture but for little else. Its summer ritual is the drying of turf from the peat bogs to fuel the home fires.

The summer of 1981 was different, however, for it was the summer of what the locals refer to as "the film." The production of "The Year of the French" cost \$2.5 million a week for dressing up as soldiers, it is remembered as "the year of the soft money." It was also, as local officials realized, an opportunity for the town of 800 to make a name for itself.

It was the 42-member Killala Community Council that invited Garvey and his team to come have a look. "We put it to RTE that it

might help the authenticity," said Tony McGarry, the council chairman, "and it might put Killala on the tourist map for all time."

Killala has little that would seem to qualify it for such status. A round tower rises as a Gaelic testimony; a newer sort of monument, a Japanese factory producing synthetic fibers, squats on the edge of town. The steeple of the Church of Ireland is the other dominant landmark amid the one- and two-story wood and stone houses; the Catholic church, smaller and plainer, sits on a bluff near Killala Bay.

To recreate the Killala of 1798, the telephone lines and television antennas were replaced by underground cables, at government expense. Buildings were painted or disguised with period facades, and the paved streets were covered with peat moss — which, in a wet climate, was not considered an improvement. Things remained so for the next two months.

"We found out filmmaking can be a most unromantic thing," recalls Monsignor Edward MacHale, Killala's parish priest. "They had the screen tests" — for minor parts and extras — "and half the county turned up. Then there was the inevitable small-town thing — some people were suited to certain parts, and others complained that so-and-so got two days of work and I only got one." He adds, "You had the odd grouse, but most people look at it in their stride."

The film had another effect: "It aroused curiosity among the young people of the area," says McGarry, who is vice principal of a local secondary school and has a small part in the film. "They became familiar with events in a way they would not have been. There was not much emphasis on it before the filming. Now there's quite a lot of it."

Killala figures in both the beginning and the end of the story. It was the first town occupied by the French soldiers and Irish rebels. From here they headed south to a victory at Castlebar, then east, to their decisive defeat two weeks later at the battle of Ballinacorney. Afterward, the French were treated with due honors by their captors and sent home; the Irish rebels were subjected to vengeance and slaughter. Their last stand was at Killala, and the reprisals that followed were brutal. The British do not figure as the only villains from the Irish viewpoint; there were Irishmen on both sides of the conflict.

Although the 1798 uprising is commemorated in Ireland, the reprisals are not. In dealing with the invasion, "Irish history goes fairly deeply into how it came about, but not the aftermath," McGarry says. In most history books, after the defeat at Ballinacorney and the return of the British to Killala, "you might have a throwaway statement: 'Many people died as a result.'"

James Gilvary, district justice of the peace, recalls: "In school I was over told of the return of the English to Killala — about 600 people were slaughtered, some of them drowned in the river. It was a reign of terror. But that wasn't taught — it didn't make good history."

However, it seems to have made for accept-

able television, to judge by the enthusiastic reception "The Year of the French" received in Ireland. Garvey, the director, and Niall McCarthy, the executive producer, stress that it is like the book, a fictionalized account. But McCarthy adds, "We tried to make it as historically good as possible; that's why we went to the trouble to get the uniforms right. That doesn't say it's a history, but it's very close in a lot of places."

Flanagan, an Irish-American who took 10 years and 10 drafts to write the novel, peopled it with a wealth of memorable characters: Owen McCarthy, a wandering, hard-drinking Irish poet and sometime schoolteacher; the brothers George and John Moore, landowning, aristocratic Catholics, one of whom becomes a rebel and the other of whom stands aloof; the parish priest and his assistant, whose differences are even more pronounced; as well as farmers, soldiers, landowners, publicans. Some of them were historical figures, some merely patterned on real people, others wholly fictional.

But the French were underrepresented. Even General Humbert, sent to lead the French forces because Napoleon was to Egypt, has little to say in the novel. "It was weak on the French side," Niall McCarthy says. "It didn't explain why they were there."

Humbert's role was "fleshed out" for the television version, Garvey says, and the show "is equally good on the French, with all the usual French deviousness."

He explains: "The purpose of the book and of our series is that the Irish were misled, that they ill perceived what was going on — once again we were just a country in the play between two bigger countries. The Irish perceived it all as an act of good will, but in fact the French had other motives in mind. That's one of the things that attracted us to the book — the Irish situation has a wider context than is supposed."

But director and producer disagree on the lessons of the tale. Garvey feels it is "pessimistic, doomed to repetition, very depressing, and you can see it echoed in the North today." For McCarthy, it is "a sad story, no doubt; a lot of Irish were misled, and they wound up with their heads cut off. But it's a cautionary tale: Know what you're before you get into it."

Meanwhile, Killala is once again quiet. The peat mow has long since been removed, as have the 1798 facades — they would have been kept, but RTE told us they would fall apart in three months," McGarry explains. Nonetheless, evidence of "the film" still abounds. Signposts several counties over point to "Killala/Year of the French," and there are plans for holiday homes, festivals, a French twin city. Where once there were 4 rooms for tourists, Killala now offers 80. A craft industry has sprung up, producing plaques with "The Year of the French" on one side, Humbert on the other — call it Killala kitsch.

"Last summer, we had some French tourists," McGarry says. Killala has come full circle.

At the Old Vic: A Star Is Borne

by Alan Levy

"HONEST ED'S A FREAK...but his prices ain't so queer..." "HONEST ED'S CHILDISH...his prices never grow up!" "HONEST ED TALKS REAL GOOD...and his bargains speak for themselves!" "HONEST ED IS BALD...but his prices will make your hair stand up!" "HONEST ED HAS A POT BELLY...his bargains are way out in front!"

— Signs on the Toronto landscape.

TORONTO — "Is it true that you're planning to change the name of your theater from the Old Vic to the Old Ed?" somebody asked "Honest Ed" Mirvish, the Virginia-born Canadian merchandise mogul who, "site unseen and on a whim," bought a London landmark for \$1 million last summer and is now spending four times as much to refurbish it into a Victorian base for subscription theater, due to start next fall.

"Absolutely untrue," he replied, but then he added: "Of course, if I wasn't so modest, I'd call it Ed's Old Vic."

Nobody else would think of stocky, dapper Devin Mirvish, 68, as "Modest Ed." But like the slogans that entice you into his cash-and-carry bargain emporium on Bloor Street ("DON'T JUST STAND THERE — BUY SOMETHING!") or don't quite drive you away from his row of excellent restaurants on King Street ("IF YOU LIKE HOME COOKING EAT AT HOME"), everything about Honest Ed is catchy and engaging, even when it's slightly ungrammatical or loudly outrageous.

In London, I wanted a 200-foot sign put up on Waterloo Road, and I better call up after lunch because if I haven't heard about it, it hasn't happened. Maybe they're afraid people driving by will go right off the road or else they may think it's too brash. But even if somebody doesn't like it, if it gets good results, I'll do it. ... What the sign says is "LILIAN BAYLIS, YOU'LL LOVE THIS," signed "Honest Ed."

Lilian Mary Baylis (1874-1937) was the manager who turned Sadler's Wells into a citadel of theater and ballet and the Old Vic, a house built in 1818 whose boards Edmund Kean had stalked, into the home of a Shakespearean repertory company. Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud, Sybil Thorndike, Edith Evans, Vivien Leigh, Richard Burton and Peter O'Toole gave some of their most memorable performances at the Old Vic. Baylis's prayer, often answered was: "Oh God, send me a good actor — and cheap!"

Badly bombed during World War II, badly renovated and badly managed after the war, the Old Vic yielded its spotlight to the new National Theater, which used the stage until its nearby complex along the Thames was ready in 1971. After another decade of fits and starts, the Old Vic closed its doors and was put up for sale last year.

High bidder was expected to be a partnership of Andrew Lloyd Webber, composer of "Cats," "Evita" and "Jesus Christ Superstar," and Trevor Nunn (the director of "Cats" and "Nicholas Nickleby"), who envisioned a new Vic as a training ground and showcase that would enable English musical-show talent to overtake Broadway's specialists. Enter Mirvish, however. Learning at lunch that the Old Vic was on the block with a deadline three days away, he sent a lawyer to London with a bid in his briefcase. His offer outweighed Webber's by \$90,000.

Nunn promptly proclaimed "a sense of outrage," and Webber said Mirvish should give back the Old Vic and bow out. Mirvish offered briefly to collaborate with them, but Webber insisted that such a venture had to be "British-based and British-controlled" — a Canadian landlord might spoil everything. Whereupon Mirvish, who kept maintaining in a low key that "I don't feel like a foreigner. I'm just a lad from the colonies," declared: "If nationalism says it's more important for a theater to be dark than be run by an outsider, then I can't see it. I want the Old Vic open and alive."

Mirvish then reverted to his initial concept of a seven-show subscription season mixing musicals and proven hit plays, with an occasional classic thrown in — Chekov or even Shakespeare, perhaps a Stratford, Ontario, production. The target for the Old Vic's first season is 25,000 subscribers.

"I run my theater the way I run my store," he says. "I bring in smash hits and big names. I keep the seats to short supply. The only time theater's any good is when you can't get a seat, so I set out to make it hard to get. If I can pre-sell 85 percent of the house at a lower price for the package of seven shows, then the side singles and second balcony will go, too."

Cash (no checks, credit, charge accounts, refunds or exchanges), quick turnover and mass merchandising were the stuff that success was made on in 1948, when Mirvish started Canada's first discount store. Honest Ed's World Famous Bargain House, on a shoestring by cashing in his wife Anne's life insurance policy for \$300. "We bought our goods on 60- to 90-day terms and tried to sell the stuff in a week."

He earned respectability, even admiration, in 1953, by buying Toronto's 1,496-seat Royal Alexandra Theater for \$215,000 when it was in imminent danger of demolition to make way for a parking lot. Spending more than double the purchase price to restore its original 1907 Edwardian splendor with red plush, crystal chandeliers, ankle-deep carpets, gilded carvings and a bronze bust of a former lieutenant governor of Ontario by Mrs. Mirvish, a sculptor and painter, Mirvish not only with-



Ed Mirvish in his emporium.

stood the competition of Toronto's new O'Keefe Center, which for a while gobbled up all the big musicals, but built a subscription list that now numbers 52,000.

Mirvish looks to minimize costs and maximize profits by booking some attractions for six weeks in London and six weeks in Toronto. To help make ends meet, the Old Vic's capacity is being enlarged from 878 seats to slightly more than 1,000, but not at the expense of elegance or leg room. "The boxes go back in," Honest Ed decreed early. Gilt and ivory followed — and then came crystal chandeliers to illuminate walls that eventually will be covered with crimson damask. "Meanwhile," says Mirvish, "we're taking out whole walls and changing the counterweight system so that there'll be more wing space for musicals."

While some Old Vic productions could conceivably move to the West End after their six weeks are up, Mirvish would rather pick his offerings from Broadway, the British provinces and world festivals, and not become an originator. "I do not buy or sell my personal likes," he says, "no more than in my store I'd have a ladies' wear buyer buying what she wears. I try to tune in to what the public wants. I read Variety and I pick up track records. I shan't go into production if I can help it. That's up to others." His few ventures into producing — a musical version of "Harvey" and Peter O'Toole directing himself in "Uccello Vanya" and "Present Laughter" — never went far beyond Toronto, but even Honest Ed's bombs die quiet deaths. "I never made a mistake I couldn't afford," Mirvish says. "And when I make a mistake, I don't talk about it. But when I have a success, I let the world know about it."

A year after rescuing Toronto's Royal Alex, Honest Ed scored one of his biggest successes: He bought a six-story storage building down the block and transformed it into Ed's Warehouse Restaurant, offering only two kinds of main courses: steaks and roast beef. It became the place to go before the theater and Honest Ed expanded onto the next block, converting a brass foundry into Old Ed's, a popular-priced international restaurant. Next came another specialty restaurant, Ed's Seafood, and, most recently, Ed's Italian. Competitors moved in on the other side of

Continued on page 10W

Italy Hangs Up on Phone Junkies

by Michael Sheridan

ROME — Italians are late over a new fee system for telephone calls, introduced this week, which is depriving them of their freedom to gossip endlessly on local calls at a cost of next to nothing.

Previously the phone user was charged 100 lire (8 cents) for an unlimited local phone conversation; now 100 lire buy 6 minutes.

To anyone who has spent hours waiting outside one of Rome's few functioning phone booths while a grandmother lengthily berates her in-laws or a lovesick teenager argues eternally with his girl friend's mother, the change is a boon.

But to thousands of Romans for whom the

telephone is an instrument to be cradled on the shoulder throughout the working day, the new system is a disaster. In the fashionable Café Canova on the Piazza del Popolo, for example, an elegant woman stopped cooing to her lover in mid-flow, stared in disbelief and rattled the phone furiously — she had been cut off.

The change was ordered by Sip, the state phone company, which imposed the time limit on local calls less to make money than to curb Italy's telephone junkies.

"If people use the phone rationally, they won't suffer," a company spokesman says. "The only people to be penalized are those who chatter for hours, completely blocking the exchanges."

Sip has produced figures showing that Romans are the most long-winded talkers in

the country, followed by the Milanese. So Rome and Milan are the first places where the new system applies.

In public places, offices, businesses and homes, the change has obvious social implications. "A disaster, a persecution," lamented the daily newspaper Repubblica. And an anguished reader told Il Messaggero: "I can't go and see Mamma every day, the way the traffic is — half an hour on the phone is the least I can do to keep her company."

But a phone company spokesman refuses to accept the argument that six minutes are not enough for a phone call, especially between lovers. "Look," he says, "it takes less than six minutes to read Juliet's declaration of love for Romeo."

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O Brave New World of the Old

by Michael Kernan

ROSSMOOR, Maryland — What you see first at Leisure World are the golf carts. They are everywhere: parked in garages, rolling in circles, idling along the roads, waiting in line at "Golf Carts Cross Here" markings on the main street, and all over the 18-hole golf course that is the community's centerpiece.

In the afternoon they collect at the edge of the course by the clubhouse while their owners stop in for a card game or a drink. "I'd say more people own golf carts than own cars," remarks Robert Sullivan, who manages this unusual village of 4,300.

In the Leisure World instruction booklet, two whole pages are devoted to golf carts.

Everyone knows how it was in the classic American suburb and still is in the new ones: You never see anyone old. It's all young families separated from their roots (the farm in Iowa with the three or four live-in generations and the uncles and cousins down the road and the sense of structure, order, place, family) and some kids get to the third grade without ever seeing anyone with white hair.

Well, the older folks are fighting back. They are fencing themselves in on their own rival reservations. You want to continue the breakup of the American family? Patronize the

"senior citizen" right out of the culture? Reduce him — or her, it's mostly her — to a free baby sitter, a lap to regress to, a walk-on in your life movie? Look out.

You can't live in Leisure World — 10 miles north of Washington — unless you are 50 or older. It's in the bylaws. The age limit used to be 52, but times were tough in the early years, so the base was lowered. Now it's filling up nicely.

You can visit, to be sure, if you are under 50; but for so more than 90 days a year. And no guest who is younger than 16 years of age may reside in the community for more than 30 days in the calendar year.

One resident, a widower, married a woman under 50. He had to sell his unit and move out.

The first surprise is that more than half the people who move to Leisure World still go to work. "These folks come from \$125,000 homes," says Ingo Thors, sales manager for a new garden-apartment complex at Rossmoor. "They've got money left over. It's the most interesting thing I've seen in my 12 years of real estate. I live here myself. Security and independence are the main attractions, that and the social amenities. And no maintenance!"

Many of the new residents call it Rossmoor, which doesn't sound as geriatric as Leisure World.

You can live in a regular suburban home, a

condo or cooperative, or, in about a year, in a high-rise apartment. At Rossmoor you get:

• A fenced city with a gatehouse and 24-hour guards.

• A golf course, a clubhouse with restaurant and bar, game and hobby rooms, an outdoor pool, a chapel, a library, an outpatient facility and equipment for the 76 organizations that have sprouted since the opening in August 1966.

• Free local minibuses and a travel service that gets you to the shopping centers, downtown Washington or Sri Lanka.

• Trash collection, snow removal, exterior maintenance and water taken care of, and plumbing and electrical repairs at half the normal cost.

• Self-government by 17 mutuals, or neighborhood associations, which keep an eye on laggard guests, unleashed pets, unauthorized shrubs or vegetable gardens, illegal parking and other nuisances, and make decisions about commonly held property.

Rossmoor is not exactly a new way of life — Ross Cortese, a developer, started building Leisure Worlds in Southern California more than 20 years ago, and today there are at least four others in operation — but you might think it would take a bit of adjusting. Not so, say veteran real estate salesmen.

Some newcomers have planned their lives and look forward to moving in. Others don't

think ahead and suddenly find themselves widowed, with a huge house, whereupon their children sell the house and dump them in an apartment.

The difference at Rossmoor is that the apartment comes with a window on a community of peers.

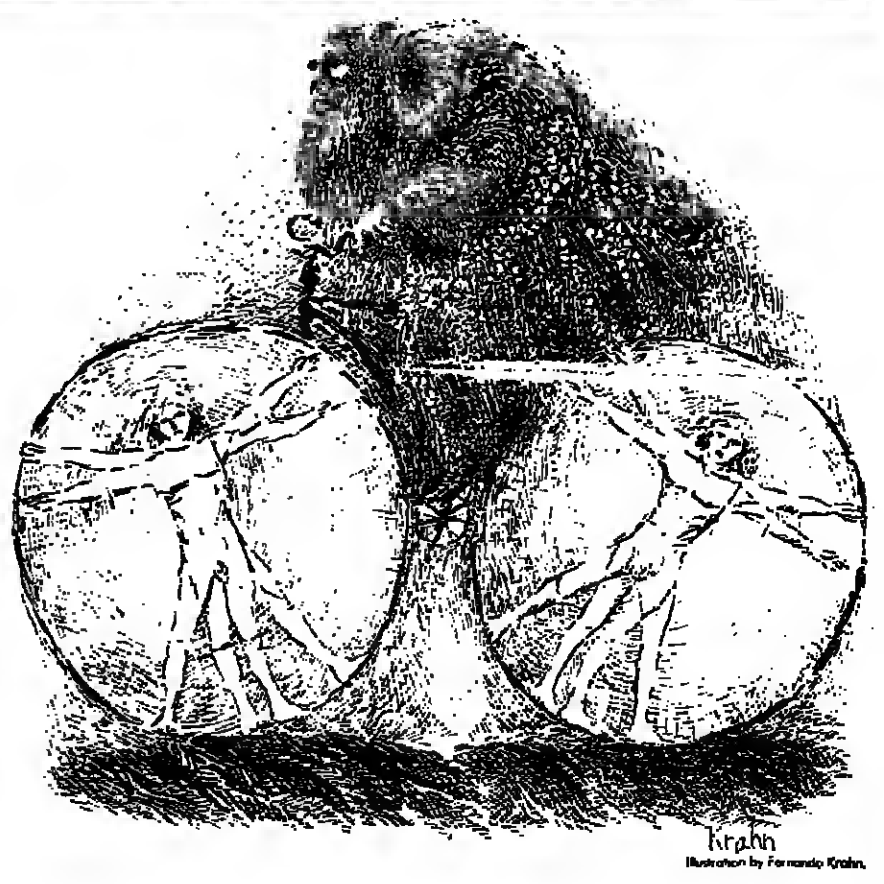
They tell of one man, brought here after his wife died, who "didn't know what was happening to him and just moped around, still in grief and all. Three weeks later we saw him again, and he looked 20 years younger. He was a different person."

Most apartment developments figure on a 15 percent dropout rate. It's almost nothing at Rossmoor. Seven of 10 residents owned homes at the time they came, and most of the others used to own homes but had already sold them to move into apartments elsewhere.

Almost a quarter of them had retired to Florida but came back to be near their grown children, according to a survey. Nearly half are professional or technical people, and one in five is a managerial type.

What brings them here? Many say it's the security. When you have a guest coming, you must tell the guards or they won't let him in. Though the Leisure World guidebook recommends special bars on all sliding doors, neigh-

Continued on page 10W



Krahn
Illustration by Fernando Krahn

TRAVEL

In Manila, a Special Hotel

by Pamela G. Hollie

MANILA — The physical reminders of the American colonial period in Asia are unremarkable: some lovely parks and a few war memorials. But there is the Manila Hotel, a green-roofed, white edifice resembling a California mission that sits on the curve of Manila Bay.

Built in 1909 to rival the Presidential Palace, where Ferdinand Marcos, the Philippine president, now lives, the Manila Hotel was such a favorite of General Douglas MacArthur that he lived there for seven years and made it his command post for part of World War II.

For a time, the general even served as chairman of the hotel's directors, prompting some cynics to note that his famous vow, "I shall return," proclaimed during the Japanese occupation, meant primarily that he fully intended one day to return to his suite in the Manila Hotel. Indeed, in his memoirs, he told of joining the patrol to recapture the hotel from the Japanese, writing, "I was anxious to rescue as much as I could of my home atop the Manila Hotel."

When the United States took over the Philippine Islands in 1898 after the Spanish-American War, President William McKinley began Americanizing the former Spanish colony. In 1902, he appointed Judge William Howard Taft to head the Philippine Commission to evaluate the needs of the new territory. Taft, who later became the Philippines' first civilian governor-general, decided that Manila, the capital, should be a planned town. He hired his architect and city planner Daniel Hudson Burnham, who had built Union Station and the post office in Washington.

In Manila, Burnham had in mind a long, wide, tree-lined boulevard along the bay, beginning at a park area dominated by a magnificent hotel. To design the hotel Taft hired William Parsons, a New York architect, who envisioned an impressive but comfortable hotel, along the lines of a California mission — only grander. His monument still stands.

An oasis from the tropical heat, the Manila Hotel was restored in 1976 and expanded to 570 rooms. Though the hotel now offers exclusive services, language translation, a business library and color television and closed-circuit movies, it remains uncompromised in its original intent — to provide an elegant retreat for travelers from around the world.

All the rooms have carved mahogany four-poster beds and marble bathrooms. Handmade, traditional materials are used throughout. The idea is to enable visitors to slip into the past comfortably and provide them with a quiet luxury that is becoming rare in Southeast Asia.

In style and prestige, the Manila Hotel is much like the Plaza in New York. Like the Plaza, it sits at the end of a large city park, and horse-drawn carriages are seen as often under the hotel's broad portico as black Mercedes limousines or sports cars. The Manila Hotel is a festive place, still the best place to have formal balls and to enjoy a leisurely lunch.

The lobby, 125 feet long by 25 feet wide and lined with white Doric columns, was designed for sitting as well as for making grand entrances. The floor is Philippine marble, the chandeliers are made of brass, crystal and seashells, the furniture is overstuffed and carved out of Philippine mahogany, which is used liberally throughout the hotel.

A red carpet invariably denotes that a head of state has arrived or that President or Mrs. Marcos will soon be on hand. Movie stars, statesmen and other celebrities stay at the hotel as do many tourists. One of the mementos that new arrivals receive is a scroll listing some of the famous guests.

If you stay long enough — that is, a week or more — the daily gifts of candy and fruit begin to give you the impression that by being a guest here you are someone special. At one point, guests even receive personalized stationery and books of matches with their names engraved in gold.

This is one of those hotels where everyone remembers your name, independently of what

you tip. Because wages are low in the Philippines, you may, in fact, find yourself a little overwhelmed by the service. Even for an ordinary order of hamburger and French fries, there may be a half-dozen waiters or waitresses hovering around the table.

Living well has become costly in most parts of the world. Here, it is difficult to spend the equivalent of \$25 a person for any meal, unless you drink wine, which is outrageously expensive (as high as \$55 for a Pouilly Fuisse). Single rooms start at \$65, doubles at \$80. A one-hour massage is \$9 and a tennis lesson about \$8 an hour.

The three-bedroom MacArthur Suite, which has a large formal dining room, a spacious parlor, kitchen, study — which includes some of the general's books, pictures of his family and mementos of the war — plus a terrace facing Manila Bay, rents for \$650 a night, including a butler. The penthouse, the most expensive suite (with a private swimming pool) on the 18th floor, has a view of the bay, of Rizal Park and the 16th-century ruins of the Spanish walled city of Intramuros, opposite the hotel. Like the Presidential Suite, which costs \$900 a night, the \$1,200-a-night Penthouse is decorated with rare paintings, Asian antiques and Filipino crafts.

The Manila Hotel still believes that people who live in hotels are part of a community. That is the fundamental difference between the old colonial hotels and the modern skyscrapers in Asia. The staff adheres strongly to the policy that the Manila is a home away from home.

Reservations are almost always mandatory at the Manila Hotel. Bookings can be made directly to the Manila Hotel, Rizal Park, Manila, Philippines (tel. 47.00.11) or through Philippine Airlines ticket office. The best time to visit the Philippines is between November and March, the dry, cool months — for otherwise one runs the risk of encountering intense tropical heat (April and May) or the rainy season, and possibly typhoons (June to October).

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Restaurants: Pot-au-Feu Season

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Few traditional French dishes are so simple, soul-nourishing and welcome in winter as pot-au-feu, that steaming hind of beef simmered with carrots, turnips, leeks and bone marrow and embellished with coarse salt, small pickles and tart mustard.

Though pot-au-feu is traditionally a dish found at a *la maison*, contemporary reality suggests that few home cooks find the time today to prepare the simple, though time-consuming, one-dish meal. Throughout Paris, one finds a dozen or more restaurants specializing in pot-au-feu during the fall and winter seasons. Unfortunately, few do it very well, offering instead soggy turnips, dry and tasteless beef, greasy marrow and leeks that have been transformed into inedible strings.

Perhaps the best and most authentic pot-au-feu in town is found at the tiny neighborhood bistro fittingly called Le Roi du Pot-au-Feu, on the pleasant Rue Vignon around the corner from Fauchon. Here, amid a charming and humorous decor — cartoons paper the walls, an old piano rests near the zinc bar and the chatty staff makes a few of even the simplest lunch one finds an honest pot-au-feu served in two very satisfying courses.

First comes the traditional bouillon, the steaming beef broth ladled from the stockpot in which the meat and vegetables have simmered. Next comes the enormous platter of beef, vegetables and fresh, fragrant bone marrow, served with the proper accompaniments. Diners may order the sumptuous pot-au-feu alone for a mere 40 francs (less than \$6); the bouillon will cost 10 francs more. The bistro serves a fine, young, 45-franc Côte-de-Rhône selected by none other than Lucien Legrand, who runs one of the city's better wine shops at 1 Rue de la Banque. Seconds on the pot-au-feu are not only encouraged, but you're in for a scowl if you don't clean your plate.

People-watching here is as much fun as the meal. Regulars come in for their daily beef and vegetable fix, the men beginning their repast with a glass of port, the women starting with a Suez. The staff enjoys teasing and chatting away endlessly, making it all a most pleasant Paris scene.

Adrienne Biasin, at Chez la Vieille near Les Halles, has been serving up her famous pot-au-feu for several decades, and if you can secure a lunchtime table (reservations seem to be dispensed with a great deal of subjectivity), it's worth the journey. Everything here is served family-style, with a menu that's delivered brusquely and orally by the all-female, matronly staff. A typical lunch will begin with a procession of hearty, homey appetizers: an excellent *saucisson de boeuf*, a well-seasoned *pâté de foie de porc*, hot sautéed chicken livers. The pot-au-feu is copious and filling, and includes moist, flavorful chunks of beef, carrots, nicely cooked leeks and turnips.

There's more quantity than quality in the dessert procession, which on a given day will include traditional home-style desserts such as chocolate mousse, floating island, a rather dried-out chocolate cake and a less than fresh chestnut torte.

A third excellent bistro specializing in pot-au-feu is Gérard, a popular neighborhood place just off the Place des Victoires. Here, for 45 francs, you'll find a fresh pot-au-feu served daily. Add 15 francs for a superb house salad that combines mache, endive, fresh walnuts and beets in a light vinaigrette, another 15 francs for a flaky, authentic *tarte Tatin*, and you've a fine, filling meal. The wine list here is short and rather boring, though it does offer some good Burgundy from the reputable Prosper Maufaux. (If pot-au-feu is not to your liking, sample the excellent grilled beef, served with a deliciously fresh potato gratin, for 50 francs.)

The worst of half a dozen or so dishes of pot-au-feu recently sampled was found at Chez Léon, in an out-of-the-way corner of the 15th

arrondissement. Here service is downright condescending (read "foreigners not wanted") and grows more obnoxious as the night wears on. The pot-au-feu arrives stringy, dry and ice-box cold, and though the enormous portion of appetizers is amusing and copious, they're less than fresh.

Equally boring versions of the pot-au-feu, which also appears on menus as *boeuf au sel*, can be found at La Croque au Sel (one baked carrot, one water-dropped turnip, one after clump of cabbage), a cold and unfriendly bistro on the Rue Saint-Dominique in the 7th arrondissement, and Chez Georges, the popular but overrated restaurant near Parc Monceau.

Le Roi du Pot-au-Feu, 34 Rue Vignon, Paris 9, tel. 742.37.10. Closed Sunday. Credit card Visa. About 75 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

Chez la Vieille, 37 Rue de L'Arbre-Sec, Paris 2, tel. 260.15.78. Open for lunch only, closed Saturday and Sunday. No credit cards. About 140 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip. Reservations essential. Pot-au-feu should be ordered in advance.

Gérard, 4 Rue du Mail, Paris 2, tel. 296.24.36. Closed Saturday lunch, all day Sunday and month of August. No credit cards. Dinner until 11 P.M. About 80 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

Au Bouffon Gros Sel-Chez Léon, 299 E. Lecourbe, Paris 15, tel. 557.16.33. Closed Sunday and month of August. Reservations suggested. Credit card: Visa. About 100 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

La Croque au Sel, 131 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7, tel. 705.23.53. Closed Saturday at lunch and all day Sunday. No credit cards. Dinner until 11 P.M.

Chez Georges, 273 Boulevard Péreire, Paris 17, tel. 574.31.00. Closed Saturday and month of August. Credit card: Visa. About 150 francs a person, including wine, tax and tip.

Bangladesh Yearning for Tourists

by William Claiborne

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh — It may never be high on the list of the Club Med set, but Bangladesh — one of the poorer countries in the world — has begun a campaign to lure tourists.

Idyllic travel posters depicting lush, green fields urge, "Visit Bangladesh before the tourists come."

Despite a \$285-million budget deficit last year and annual agonizing over whether it can pay the interest on its \$4-billion foreign debt, the martial-law government of Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad has ordered that "due priority" be given to tourism development.

During a tour of Cox's Bazar, a seaside resort with South Asia's longest beach, Ershad recently dedicated a post, government-built hotel and pledged to provide more facilities throughout the country to attract tourists. He did not specify what would lure tourists to this country.

So far sightseers have not exactly inundated Bangladesh, where 80 percent of the 90 million people live below the poverty line. M. Shaikat Islam, the chairman of the Bangladesh tourist corporation, says that last year nine tour groups visited this country. He is hoping for a gener-

ous increase this year in the tourist development corporation's \$1.5-million budget.

Ershad, in dedicating the hotel, the Shaibal, said that he had ordered roads built to principal tourist sites and that the government was considering expanding air links to Cox's Bazar, which was founded in 1798 by Captain Hiram Cox of the East India Company.

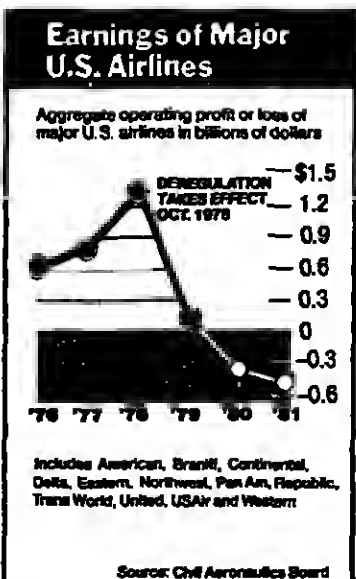
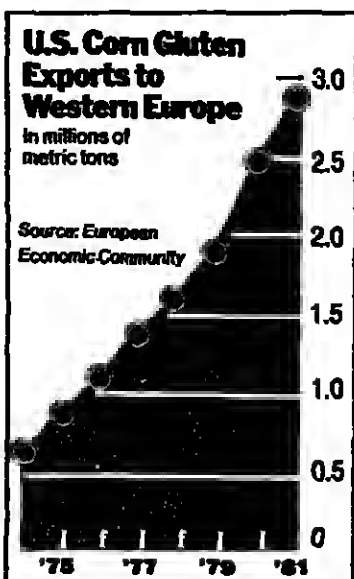
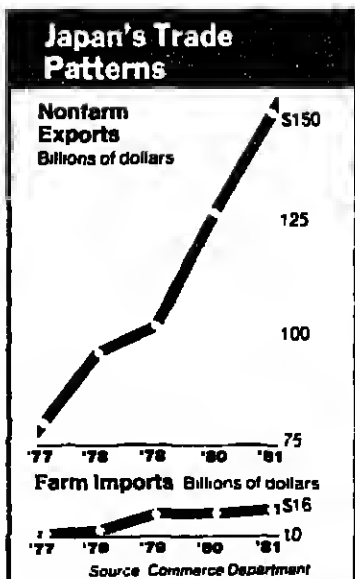
Cox's Bazar, with its palm-lined beaches on the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal, is a crowded, dusty city. Although the resort area is undergoing frenetic development, the Shaibal appeared mostly deserted, except for a few British tourists who wandered into the lounge to witness Ershad's arrival.

The country's attractions — besides Cox's Bazar and Chittagong, a sprawling port called the "Green City" — include numerous Buddhist monasteries and Mogul ruins. Mainamati is a center of Buddhist culture, where kings who ruled southern Bengal in the seventh century left what are now impressive archaeological ruins.

Dhaka, the capital city, has become overcrowded and is deteriorating, but it still boasts many impressive mosques, and towering over the somewhat seedy Karwan Bazaar there is the new high-rise Sonargaon Hotel, which most veteran South Asia travelers regard as the subcontinent's most luxurious.

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FRANCE

PARIS, Hôtel Meridien (tel. 758.12.30). JAZZ — Feb. 13: Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis (tel. 326.63.51) — To Feb. 16: "After Magnitude," "A Separate Peace" (Tom Stoppard) English Theatre of Paris.

EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 9-March 20: "James Barry, 1741-1806," paintings of circus folk, pop singers and rural portraits.

To June 12: "Turner's Color Studies," Royal Academy of Arts, London.

THEATRE Royal Drury Lane (tel. 836.81.08). ROCK — Feb. 6: David Essex.

GERMANY **BERLIN**, Berlin Museum (tel. 251.40.15) — To March 20: "Berlin Synagogue."

CONCERT — Feb. 6 and 9: "The Force of Destiny" (Verdi) (Puccini).

FRANKFURT, Café Theater (tel. 63.64.64) — To Feb. 12: "Animal House" (Orwell) English Speaking Theater Frankfurt.

OPERA — Feb. 13: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Judith Süssenguth conductor.

BRUSSELS, National Opera, Sylvain Cambieng conductor.

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel. 22.13.16).

BALLET — Feb. 7: "La Valse," "Al-bergo," "Ballet," "Daphnis and Chloé" (Ravel).

OPERA — Feb. 5 and 9: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).

Feb. 6: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Feb. 8, 11, 15: "La Fille mal gardée" (Hérold).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Festival (tel. 23.05.27).

CONCERTS — Feb. 7 and 8: Song-makers' Almanac.

To Feb. 8: Philharmonia Hungarica, Uri Segal conductor, Eugene Sarbu violin, Joseph Kallisch piano.

DANCE — Feb. 9-12: Australian Dance Theatre.

EXHIBITIONS — To April 3: "Brouzes for China."

To Feb. 20: "Some Recent Developments in Chinese Painting," a personal view by Hugh Moss.

MIME — Feb. 6: "Dracula," Theatre Whispers.

MUSICAL — Feb. 14-19: "Chicago," Sydney Theatre Company.

RECYCLAGE — Feb. 8: Gabriel Kwok and Eva Lee piano.

THEATRE — Feb. 8-12: Chung Ying Theatre Company.

To Feb. 12: "Hawatha" (Longfellow) National Theatre of Great Britain.

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel. 63.62.31).

EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: "Be-zel, 1906-1919."

To Dec. 1: "The Wonderful World of Paper."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery.

CONCERTS — Feb. 7: "Goya in the Bath" (Tel. 27).

Queen's Hall (tel. 668.21.17) — Feb. 6: Scottish Sinfonia, Neil Macleod conductor, Colin Kingdon piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Debussy).

Feb. 9: Scottish Philharmonic Singers, Iain McCrorie chorus master (Bach, Monteverdi, Verdi, Britten, Howells).

ROYAL SCOTISH OPERA, Henry Wood Hall (tel. 331.12.24) Feb. 8 and 9: "Newly 82" Scottish Ball.

SPAIN **MADRID**, Fundación Juan March.

To March 15: "Roy Lichtenstein 1970-1980."

SWITZERLAND **GENEVA**, Anna de Colonne du Forum (tel. 49.59.72) Feb. 5: "American Collage," Little Theatre of Geneva.

MUSEE de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.06) To Feb. 8: "Selection of Swiss Paintings."

NOVA, Hilton Hotel (tel. 76.29.50) Feb. 11-13: "Strange Adventures of a New Kind," Richard Morris reads his new film scenario.

UNITED STATES **NEW YORK**, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10) To Sept. 4: "La Belle Époque," including 18 men's and women's costumes and accessories from the years 1900 to 1919.

MORGAN LIBRARY (29 E. 36th St.) To April 10: "Symbolic Animals, Legends and Demons in Antiquity and the Middle Ages."

NEW YORK, Public Library (Fifth Ave. at 42 St.) EXHIBITION — To April 9: "Blake to Beardsley: English Illustrated Books of the 19th Century."

TRAVEL

Vatican City, Ready and Waiting

by Nino Lo Bello

VATICAN CITY — Although the Roman Catholic Church traditionally holds a Holy Year every quarter-century, Pope John Paul II has decreed one for 1983, for the second time in eight years. It will begin officially on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 16, when the pontiff symbolically opens the sealed ceremonial door of St. Peter's Basilica with three thumps of a silver hammer.

In 1975, the last Holy Year, more than 8 million tourists from nearly 60 countries came to Rome. The 1983 pilgrims will find much more to see at the Vatican than did those of 1975, for John Paul II, early in his tenure, decreed that the papal gardens and other inner sections of Vatican City be made accessible to tourists and pilgrims. To get behind the Leonine Walls for a tour of the 108.7 acres of Vatican City no longer presents great difficulties.

By reporting, preferably a day or two in advance, to the Vatican Tourism Information Office on the west side of St. Peter's Square you can buy a ticket for a guided tour for \$5.00 (about \$3.50). From March 1 to Oct. 31, tours begin at 9:30 A.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Wednesdays are reserved for papal audiences. The rest of the year, guided tours are given only on Thursdays.

What's in store for a visitor on the nearly three-hour-long visit to Vatican City? Once boarded onto a minibus, tourists — in groups of 40 — are taken through the Arch of the Belts, which is supervised by the stern, half-bearded Swiss Guards who wear the striped red, yellow and blue uniforms, complete with leg-of-mutton sleeves. The Vatican is said to have designed, except for brief stops on the bus, tourists are escorted mostly on foot to various quarters of Vatican City, the world's smallest realm.

The bus makes its first stop in the Square of the First Roman Martyrs, where you are shown a marble disc sunk in the tiny piazza. On this spot stood an obelisk of Nero's Circus where thousands of Christians died in combat with lions, tigers and other beasts. To the left, shaded by cypress trees, is the small Tenebris Cemetery, which dates to the year 799. Many prominent Germans and Swiss who had ties to the Vatican are buried here. Some of the soil was brought in from the hillside in Jerusalem where Christ died.

Still on foot, your next stop — through two arches — is St. Martha Square, one of the Vatican's largest. Of the two buildings on the left, one is for offices and apartments, the other is a 300-bed "hotel" run by nuns for pilgrims. At the top of the square is the Vatican court-house, and just beyond, to the right, is St. Stephen of the Abyssinians Church, the oldest church in the state. Founded by monks in the sixth century, the church was used by Charlemagne when he worshipped in its crypt.

Following a road uphill from the church, you come to the Mosaic School, responsible for most of the mammoth mosaics inside St. Peter's. This laboratory, which was set up in the early part of the 18th century, originated the delicate technique of stone-matching; its supply of colored stones is the largest anywhere. Some of the stones, colored by a forgotten formula, are more than 200 years old; the blue ones and the red ones have yet to be duplicated.

There is a showroom next to the workshop where some of the stones can be purchased and shipped.

Near the mosaics laboratory is the rear of the Vatican Railroad Terminal, serving what is almost certainly the shortest railroad in the world, one measured in feet rather than miles. Ordered by Mussolini as a gift, the candy-colored station (constructed in pink, green and yellow marble) has a double-track spur that enters the domain through a pair of big iron gates. Although passenger trains rarely depart from the station, freight trains come in regularly with tax-free goods, food and other necessities that are stored in the waiting room. One of the station's back walls shows shrapnel marks

court (and it used to be one) but is now the Vatican "airport," which John XXIII once referred to as "our heliport." Beneath the Vatican heliport, which is used for visiting chiefs of state, are two subterranean reservoirs containing about 6,000 cubic meters of drinking water piped in from nearby Lake Bracciano. And overshadowing all is the titanic glowing dome of St. Peter's Basilica.

The oldest and most beautiful part of Vatican City is the Vatican Woods and Gardens, which are manicured year-round by a staff of 30. Amid dozens of marble angels are towering trees, footpaths, flamboyant cannas ranged against green laurel hedges, cauliflower patches, plants rooted in large ceramic jars and fountains of all shapes, some with lilies afloat in mossy pools. Especially noteworthy is the 17th-century Galleon Fountain with each of its 16 cannon shooting water. A little marble boy in the prow is blowing a spray through his horn.

To ensure an adequate water supply, Pope XI, who was pope from 1922 to 1939, had installed 9,300 irrigators, connected to 55 miles of pipe. At the pope's request, the irrigation system was equipped with gadgets that could squirt jets of water at unsuspecting visitors. Whenever he felt in a playful mood, Pope Pius would drench new cardinals whom he had taken for a walk along the pebbled pathways.

A major curiosity for all visitors is the Vatican prison, which serves as a storehouse. Only two people have been known to serve time in the prison — a priest convicted of illegal money trafficking and a man caught stealing in the Basilica. More like a hotel than a jail, the Vatican prison has two lockups with hot and cold running water and beds with soft mattresses. Through the bars one looks out at the dome of St. Peter's, the gardens and a fountain. The inmates are said to have enjoyed tasty food prepared by the nuns who make meals for the Swiss Guards. Other services to prisoners include a daily copy of *L'Osservatore Romano*, the semi-official Vatican evening newspaper.

As you continue the tour of "downtown" Vatican City, you notice that most of the people busy with their chores are laymen. These are the citizens of the State of Vatican City — the bankers, carpenters, gardeners, stenographers, bricklayers, painters, mechanics, policemen and firemen who, with their wives and families, keep the machinery functioning.

from an aerial bombing in 1942 — the only time Vatican City was hit during World War II.

Back on the bus, you are taken still farther uphill along Ethiopian Seminary Avenue to Marconi Road and the old Vatican radio station building, designed by Guglielmo Marconi and supervised by him until his death in 1937. Said to be one of the world's most powerful, Vatican Radio reaches nearly every country and broadcasts programs in about 30 languages. When you disembark here, it is the last time you see your minibus, for the rest of the tour is on foot.

Now you get an outside view of the highest spot in the State of Vatican City, the Tower of the Winds, the top of which has been converted into a penthouse apartment, used for visiting dignitaries. It was to this hideaway that Pope John XXIII used to go with a pair of binoculars to spend a relaxing hour or so looking onto the streets of Rome, the children playing there or housewives hanging out the wash.

The road flanking the Leonine Wall at this point leads to what looks like a grass tennis

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Now you get an outside view of the highest spot in the State of Vatican City, the Tower of the Winds, the top of which has been converted into a penthouse apartment, used for visiting dignitaries. It was to this hideaway that Pope John XXIII used to go with a pair of binoculars to spend a relaxing hour or so looking onto the streets of Rome, the children playing there or housewives hanging out the wash.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By MARSHALL SCHUON

Mercedes Says Only Uncertainty For Airbag Is Customer Demand

NEW YORK — When Mercedes-Benz announced last week that it would offer an air bag restraint system in some of its 1984 cars, company officials said they knew the move would intensify a debate that has been under way for the last 14 years. But, they said, the technology that is at the heart of the argument has been tested successfully in more than 20 million miles of driving, and the only thing that remains uncertain is customer demand.

Air bags — devices that inflate to protect occupants in a head-on crash — seemed to be a good idea when they were proposed in the late 1960s. It was not long, though, before criticism and doubt began to pile up. In particular, critics said, the sodium azide that was used to generate the inflating gas was dangerous and could cause cancer. Further, it was said, the bags could inflame if they inflated inadvertently, and the cost of the complicated system would add greatly to the price of a car.

Nonetheless, passive restraints — air bags or automatic seat belts — were required by the federal government in 1977, with enforcement to begin with full-sized 1982 models. After postponements, the rule was rescinded last Oct. 23 as part of the Reagan administration's easing of regulations in the auto industry. Consumer groups protested, however, and the matter is pending.

The 1980 Mercedes option will be available on the large S-class sedans and on the 230E and 230D compacts that will come to the United States in October. According to the company, those models will account for 60 percent of sales in the United States, and the system will be considered successful if it is ordered on 10 percent of the cars.

The system provides an air bag and knee bolster for the driver and a seat belt tensioner for the front-seat passenger. The tension device is triggered by the same computer that activates the air bag, and it withdraws the normal seat belt slackness to hold an occupant firmly in place. The knee bolster keeps the driver from "submarining" under the wheel in a frontal crash.

The brain of the system is an electronic deceleration sensor, whose main function, according to the company, is "to detect an accident, react accordingly, monitor readiness of the air bag and store information." To do this, the black box on the transmission tunnel uses an accelerometer to convert deceleration into an electrical signal. The signal is amplified and processed by an integrated circuit and, in the event of a crash at the equivalent of 12 miles an hour into a fixed barrier, a current ignites a canister of sodium azide to inflate the air bag.

Stored in Cabin

The bag itself is made of neoprene-coated nylon and is folded on top of the canister inside the hub of the steering wheel. The 98 grams of sodium azide are stored in the form of aspirin-sized tablets in the canister. They ignite rapidly, much like black powder in open air, and release a cloud of nitrogen to fill the bag, popping open the center of the steering wheel and presenting a lens-shaped balloon to cushion the driver.

The bag has four venting holes, each about an inch in diameter, and it deflates when the driver hits it. Inflation takes only one-third of a second, according to the company, and the whole "accident event" from impact to detection to inflation to deflation takes less than a second. At the same time, current also ignites a tiny charge in the seat belt tensioning device on the floor at the passenger's door pillar. The explosion drives a piston to activate a pulley that retracts the seat belt, eliminating slackness.

According to the company, 12,000 of the units have been sold in Europe since a phase-in began in December 1980. In that time, official reports show, 37 of the cars have been involved in accidents, only five of them severe enough to activate the air bags. Of those five, only one involved an injury: In that one, the driver was not wearing a seat belt and suffered a cut thumb.

No Surprises

Additionally, according to the company, there have been no reports of inadvertent deployment of the air bags, a fact attributable to several fail-safes in the system. One of those is a mercury switch, which must be closed by impact before current can flow to the sodium azide. Another is the accelerometer, which decreases its sensitivity as an impact deviates from the center line of the vehicle.

Company engineers rebut the argument against the dangers of sodium azide by noting that its storage and the way it is used pose no threat. For one thing, they say, it releases harmless nitrogen when burned. For another, tests have shown that it will not detonate through shock. At one point, Mercedes tested the material by firing at it with an armor-piercing rifle. The bullet caused the chemical to burn, the engineers said, but it did not explode.

Replacement of the unit — done by changing the entire steering wheel — is recommended every six years, because the air bag deteriorates along its folds. The sodium azide, on the other hand, has an indefinite life. If there is one problem with the sodium azide, it occurs when a car is junked. Even then, according to the company, it can be purposely triggered, burned or recycled.

The New York Times

Commodities: Upturn Hints Of Recovery

By Karen W. Aronson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When U.S. scrap steel prices popped upward in January, Alan Greenspan's first reaction was that there was a mistake in the figures.

The New York economist, who served as chairman of President Gerald R. Ford's Council of Economic Advisors, had the numbers checked twice before he would believe that prices had really risen.

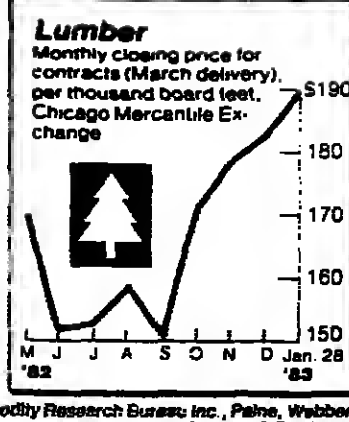
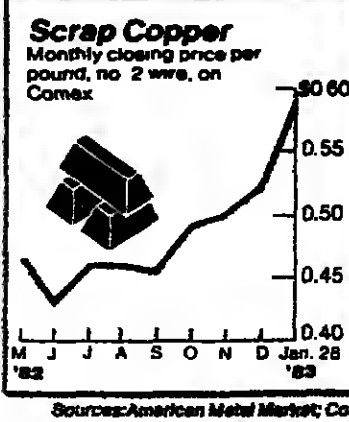
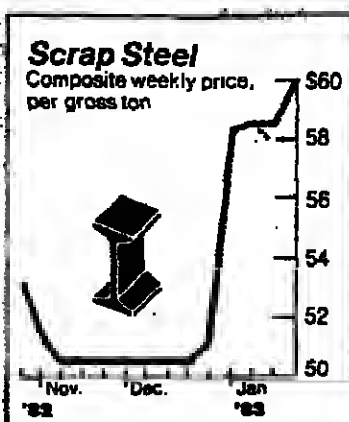
His reason for caution was that the prices of scrap steel and other commodities used by U.S. industry are widely viewed as a key barometer of economic activity. To Mr. Greenspan, rising commodity prices, although not a signal that recovery is under way, are an indication that the economic decline may have run its course.

"When we finally see commodity prices begin to move, that suggests that we have hit bottom," said Mr. Greenspan, of Townsend-Greenspan, an economic consulting company. But, he cautioned, "there are sometimes false signals, so it is important to look around for confirming signals."

Leif H. Olsen, chief economist at Citibank, is another who sees the price rises as cause for optimism.

"What we are seeing is normal behavior for commodity prices, since they tend to move up very early in an economic recovery," he said. "The decline in interest rates has reduced the cost of holding commodities in anticipation of a future rise. So the increases (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Promising Upturn On the Commodities Market



Sources: American Metal Market; Commodity Research Bureau; Jackson & Curtis Inc.

Thyssen, Krupp to Merge Steel Units

Move in Accord With Bonn Study But May Face Workers' Opposition

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen, West Germany's largest steel company, has announced plans to merge its steelmaking activities with Krupp Stahl, the country's number two steelmaker.

Dieter Spethmann, Thyssen's chief executive, said at an annual news conference that Thyssen's policy-making board, at a meeting in January, approved plans to merge Thyssen's steelmaking activities with those of Krupp, and "took cognizance" of plans to merge both companies' foundry activities.

The results of the news conference were released for publication Friday.

Mr. Spethmann, noting that "we cannot assure our survival with small-unit patterns," said the board would vote later this month on a plan to spin off Thyssen's steelmaking activities into a separate subsidiary, to be called Thyssen Stahl, to seek a possible merger with Krupp's steelmaking arm. That measure would be voted on by Thyssen's shareholders at an April 8 meeting, he said.

Krupp Stahl is the steelmaking division of Fried. Krupp, the big, diversified machine and plant building company.

The announcement comes one

week after an independent panel of experts recommended that West Germany's steel industry be reorganized drastically into two giant units. The basic idea is that larger volume production will enable the companies to reduce unit costs and save on bulk purchases of ores and energy sources such as coal and coke.

Labor leaders generally have expressed doubts that merging big losers can create winners, and local political leaders have opposed the plans, fearing losses of jobs in their constituencies at a time of record postwar unemployment in West Germany.

The three-member group, appointed last November after talks between government and industry leaders over how to save the battered industry, essentially proposed forming West Germany's major steel companies into a group consisting of Thyssen and Krupp, and a second made up of Hoesch, Klöckner-Werke and the state-controlled Salzgitter.

West Germany's steel industry shed 12,000 jobs last year, as steel production dropped 14 percent to 39.6 million tons, because of the recession and cheap subsidized imports that eroded the market. Last month, the industry saw the first collapse of a major steel company, when Korf Stahl applied for a receiver to reschedule its debt. The

collapse of a second company, Arbed Saarstahl, was only avoided by a package of government and bank aid.

Last year, Krupp and Hoesch received Bonn's blessing to seek a merger of their steelmaking activities into a giant new group, to be called Ruhrstahl. A spokesman for Krupp's parent company, Rainer Lommatsch, said the Krupp-Hoesch talks had not ended "in principle." But evidently they have broken down over the issue of the Thyssen-Krupp deal.

Mr. Spethmann said the specialty steel and foundry activities would be merged into two joint

ventures, held half each by Thyssen and Krupp. Noting that West Germany's "European neighbors and some Third World countries are steering an elimination course," he said the specialty steel unit, to be called Deutsche Edelstahlwerke, probably would not meet resistance from West Germany's tough anti-trust authorities, because Thyssen and Krupp together produce only one-fourth of West Germany's annual specialty steel output of 7.5 million tons.

Mr. Spethmann said the companies would seek about 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$400 million) in (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Stock Prices in N.Y. Hold Small Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended Thursday afternoon and ended the day only slightly higher as the stock market moved in step with the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained as much as 7.32 points in the morning but slowly changed direction in afternoon trading and closed up only 2.02 points at 1,064.66. Advances led declines by a ratio of nine to five, and volume widened slightly to 78.9 million shares from 77.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said both bonds and stocks turned soft because of the poor reception given the Treasury's auction Thursday of \$3.5 billion of 30-year bonds.

"The stock market is being held hostage to the bond market," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

She predicted that stocks will not make any significant move until investors get a clear signal on the direction of interest rates over the near term.

The new 10% percent 10-year notes, however, were well received Wednesday. They traded with a yield as high as 10.98 percent early in the day and averaged 10.94 percent at the auction.

"We had a successful auction with a lot of institutional buyers moving off the fence and buying the new issues," said Edwin Kantor, executive vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert, of the

Wednesday sale. "Yields have backed up recently, and I think the traders see light at the end of the tunnel."

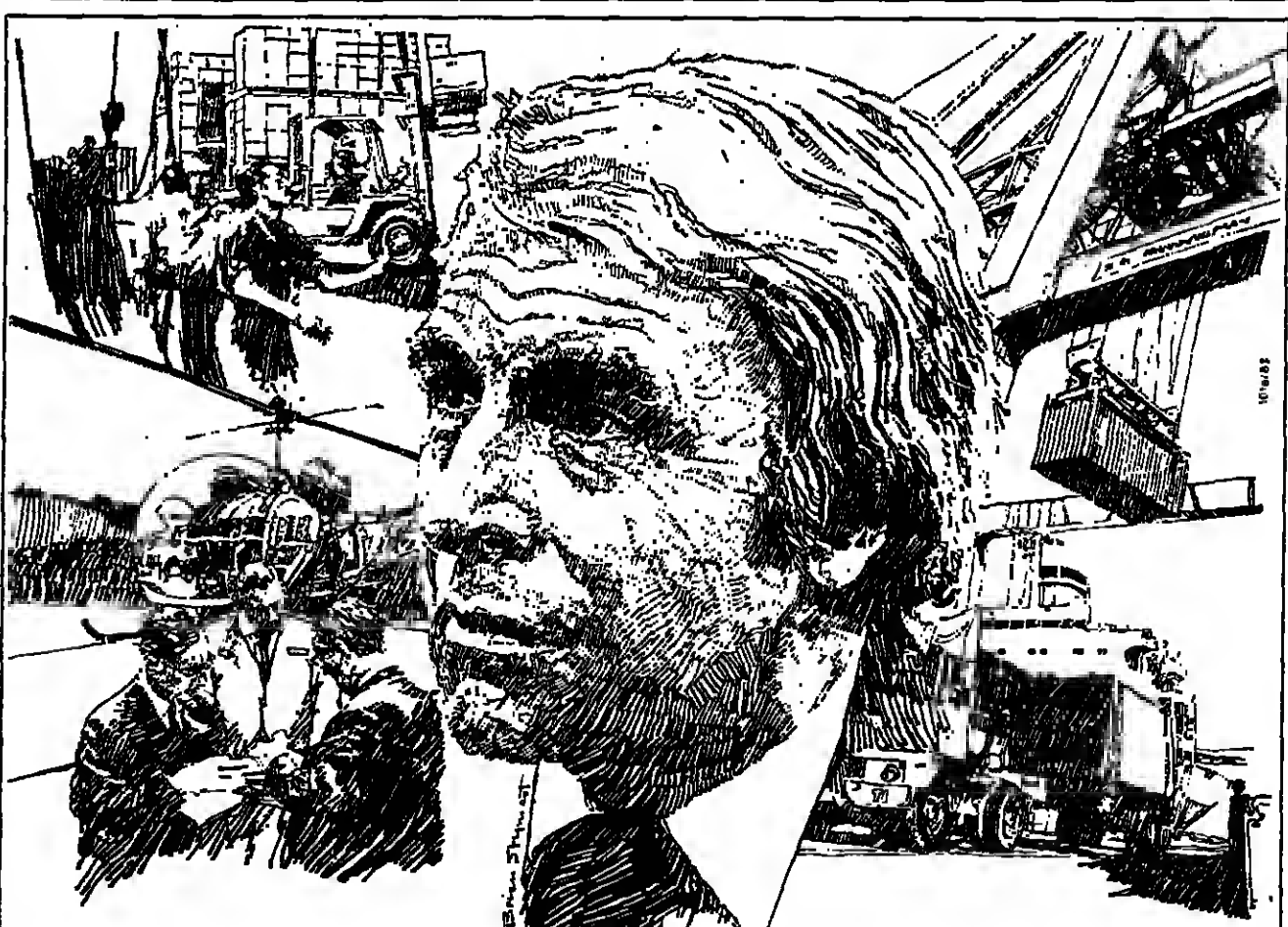
Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said the market did find some support, however, from Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker's statement before Congress Wednesday that the central bank would continue its anti-inflation policy but would also shape policy to let the economy recover.

On the NYSE floor, rail stocks were the strongest segment of the market, and caused a significant rise of 12.79 points in the Dow Jones transportation average, to 474.67.

Some of the biggest gains in the rail stocks were recorded by Rio Grande Industries, up 7% to 55%, CSX, up 3% to 53%, Chicago Milwaukee 4 to 69%, Kansas City Southern 3 to 49% and Burlington Northern 1 1/2 to 63%.

January retail sales reported Thursday also fueled some optimism in the market. Woolworth's stock rose 1/2 to 25 1/2, Sears 1/4 to 30 1/2, J.C. Penney 1 to 5 1/4, Kmart 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Mercantile Stores 4 to 113. Mercantile also announced a stock split and dividend increase.

LONDON INDEX Hits Peak
LONDON — The Financial Times index of 30 leading London shares closed at a new peak Thursday of 646.8, up 14.6 points. The previous record was 637.4 set last Nov. 12.



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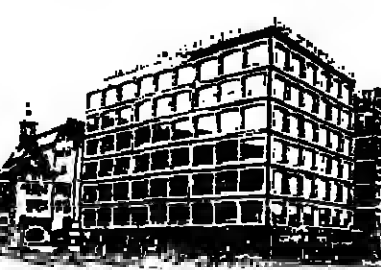
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Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank and the largest foreign bank in Switzerland.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 3, excluding bank service charges.

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Amsterdam | 2.785 | 1.127 | 109.23 | 28.70 | 1.198 | 5.689 | 134.18 | 32.21 |
| Bombay (H) | 48.23 | 73.525 | 75.56 | 24.65 | 1.789 | 5.119 | 123.92 | 30.44 |
| Frankfurt | 2.452 | 1.027 | 109.23 | 28.70 | 1.198 | 5.689 | 134.18 | 32.21 |
| London (H) | 1.000 | 0.000 | 100.00 | 25.00 | 1.000 | 4.000 | 100.00 | 25.00 |
| Paris | 1.182 | 0.500 | 109.23 | 28.70 | 1.198 | 5.689 | 134.18 | 32.21 |
| New York | 1.182 | 0.500 | 109.23 | 28.70 | 1.198 | 5.689 | 134.18 | 32.21 |
| Porto | 7.804 | 16.665 | 28.53 | 0.000 | 4.395 | 22.60 | 14.20 | 34.11 |
| Zurich | 2.807 | 1.000 | 109.23 | 28.70 | 1.198 | 5.689 | 134.18 | 32.21 |
| YUGU | 8.767 | 8.011 | 2.785 | 6.515 | 1.219 | 2.251 | 64.50 | 8.071 |
| YUGU | 1.000 | 0.719 | 2.785 | 6.515 | 1.219 | 2.251 | 64.50 | 8.071 |

Source: 1.383 Irish C.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 3

| | Dollar | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|----|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1M | 9 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 8 1/8 |
| 3M | 9 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 8 1/8 |
| 6M | 9 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 8 1/8 |
| 1Y | 9 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 8 1/8 |

Key Money Rates

| | Close | Prev. | Close | Prev. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United States | | | | |
| Discount Rate | 9 1/8 | 9 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| Federal Funds | 9 1/8 | 9 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| Prime Rate | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| Broker Loan Rate | 9 1/8 | 9 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| Charm. Paper, 30-90 days | 8 1/8 | 8 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| 3-month Treasury Bills | 8 1/8 | 8 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| 6-month Treasury Bills | 8 1/8 | 8 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| CDs 30-90 days | 8 1/8 | 8 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| CDs 90-360 days | 8 1/8 | 8 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |

West Germany

| | Close | Prev. | Close | Prev. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Overnight Rate | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| One Month Interbank | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| 3-month Interbank | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |
| 6-month Interbank | 5 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 11 1/8 |

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Credit Bank, Bank of Montreal & Toronto.

GOLD PRICES

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| London (12 1/2 lbs) | 278.5 | 278.5 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Zurich | 278.5 | 278.5 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| London | 278.5 | 278.5 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| New York | 278.5 | 278.5 | 10.00 | 10.00 |

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OBSERVER

Rating the Runners

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As secretary of the Media Handicappers Association, I had the unpleasant task of breaking the news to the Democrats we plan to entertain with the forthcoming presidential campaign. I went first to Vice President Walter Mondale and gave it to him straight from the shoulder.

"Rotten luck, Mondale," I said. "We've made you the front-runner."

"Then you've destroyed me," he said. "Why me?"

"Without a front-runner, we'd have nobody to suffer surprising setbacks in the early stage of the campaign, and without surprising setbacks we would be stuck with a very dull story."

"We can't get people interested in a bunch of complicated problems of government, Mondale. We've got to have a horse race or somebody's going to watch. It's tough, but somebody's got to make the sacrifice and be front-runner."

"How will you destroy me?"

Out of courtesy, I revealed a few possibilities. We might find a Democratic club somewhere in Arkansas that took a straw poll and gave Mondale a disappointing 40 percent of its vote. Or, he was right: 40 percent wasn't five other ones on the ballot, but naturally we point out that losing 60 percent was a pathetic showing for a front-runner.

After that we'd probably finish him off in the early political fiddling in Iowa or New Hampshire. "Say you get only 47 percent of that boondocks vote. What we'll do is say, well 47 percent may not be disgraceful, but Mondale had been expected to do better, so it looks like he's all washed up."

Promising to see him early next year to tell him he might as well drop out of the race, I called on Senator John Glenn. "There's good news and bad news, Glenn," I told him. "The good news is you're not the front-runner."

"The bad news is, we've decided you're dull."

"But you've never even met me"

until now. How do you know I'm not the life of the party?"

"Not having met you leaves me uniquely qualified to tell the voters you're dull. Since most voters are never going to meet you either, there will be very few witnesses to contradict our testimony."

I could see he was disappointed. "I thought you were going to compare me to Eisenhower," he murmured.

"Of course we are. We've already started that. That's to establish your dullness. A lot of people, Glenn, are going to start saying sure, he looks like Eisenhower, and he smiles like Eisenhower, but compared to Eisenhower's conquest of Western Europe in World War II, he's a pretty dull guy."

"When do you plan to finish me off?"

I told him we'd probably declare him the exciting new candidate with momentum after we knocked off the front-runner Mondale early next year, but would come up with an exciting new face a couple of weeks later.

My next call was upon Senator Gary Hart. I phoned ahead and advised him to put a bood over his face before my arrival.

"Is this concealment necessary?" asked the hooded figure who greeted me.

What a question. Perhaps Hart was too slow-witted to deserve our attention. Still, I tried to explain politely. We were going to need an exciting new face in the spring of 1984 to keep the campaign story alive. Hart was one of the possibilities we had picked to fill the exciting new face slot.

"If we start seeing your face a year or more before we need it, it's not going to be an exciting new face anymore, is it, Hart?"

"Do I have to wear this hood for a whole year?"

"It's up to you. All I'm telling you is, the way we cover politics these days, we can turn you into an instant old face the moment you get your picture on the network evening news. And you know what happens to old faces?"

"What?"

"We turn them into front-runners," I said. I don't expect to see him unveiled before April of 1984.

Vatican Art

Setting Up a 'Total Experience' For an \$8-Million Show

By Michael Brenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "An exhibition is not the illustration of a text, it is not a book. It is a medium with its own language and rules. You have to provide a total experience where the work of art, the colors, the lighting, the whole environment go hand-in-hand. The experience must be there. There must be a sequence of perceptions that has a parallel in the flow of history."

For a guided tour of Vatican City, turn to Weekend, page 9.

whole environment go hand-in-hand. The experience must be there. There must be a sequence of perceptions that has a parallel in the flow of history."

The speaker is Olga Ragio, head of the department of European Sculpture and Decorative Arts at the Metropolitan Museum. She is talking about "The Vatican Collections: The Papacy and Art," the exhibition that brings to the Met many of the prize works in the Vatican art treasury and provides a journey through more than 1,500 years of papal art collecting. The show will be open to the public from Feb. 26 through June 12.

For the Met, just being able to bring the works here is a triumph. The Vatican had never before agreed to lend more than the tiniest sampling of its vast and priceless collections. Not only was the museum able to convince the Vatican to part with 237 works, but it obtained precisely the works it wanted. Because of the stature of those works, however, the Met was presented with a formidable challenge. "The unspoken contract was that this had to be the most important show of the last ten years," said Stuart Silver, the designer consultant of the exhibition.

"The symbolic significance of every object gave us a sense of awe in the process of installing the show that none of us has had with any other exhibition," Philippe de Montebello, director of the Met said.

At a total cost of almost \$8 million, the show is the most expensive traveling exhibition ever

mounted and it contains wave after wave of historical and religious landmarks, sometimes in surprising and felicitous juxtapositions. The Roman sculpture of the imperial "Augustus of Prima Porta" is almost alongside the "Good Shepherd," for example. In one room of masterpieces from the Pinacoteca, the Vatican's paintings gallery, Poussin's "Martyrdom of St. Erasmus" hangs directly across from Caravaggio's even more sculptural "Deposition." The show also includes a set of 13th-century Limoges enamels that were placed directly above the tomb of St. Peter — they are "probably the most sacred objects in the show," de Montebello said — as well as the flowing, spiraling candelabra from the altar of St. Peter's.

How do you transplant works which for centuries have been associated with the Vatican into an entirely different, secular environment without a jarring sense of displacement and incongruity? Furthermore, how do you blend works which span 2,500 years and come from many corners of the globe into an exhibition that is not either didactic or incoherent?

The Vatican agreed to the show in the fall of 1979. In February 1980, de Montebello, Ragio, Margaret Frazer, the coordinator of the exhibition, and James Pilgrim, deputy director of the Met, returned to Rome to select the works. They had with them ground plans of huge, second-floor exhibition space where the show would take place. "It was very important to choose the works with a sense of the galleries," de Montebello said.

The exhibition area made some choices clear quickly. "I immediately thought of the Apollo Belvedere in the space where it is," Ragio said. The area also had to be something rejected. "There were some works we wanted but could not take," de Montebello said, "because they wouldn't fit into the space, or the floor would not sustain them, or



The muse Calliope, the Apollo Musegetes and the muse Thalia at the Metropolitan.

they would make the rooms too crowded."

One criterion, of course, was quality. The other was an ability to illuminate something about the papal collection of which the work was a part. The Met had also decided that its approach to the material would be chronological, but chronological not in terms of when the objects were made but when they were collected.

The next step was putting the ideas into practice. At this point, the Met approached Stuart Silver, who had designed the 1978-79 "Treasures of Tutankhamen" show, as well as the Rockefeller Wing of primitive art. "This is the effect we want," de Montebello said the Met told Silver. "How do we go about getting it?"

Creating the show the Met wanted took more than 100 people six months. The cost of building and installing was more than \$1 million. The area that had to be transformed was huge, roughly 22,000 square feet; this is probably the largest Met show ever.

into everything the air and light of the eternal city.

The colors in the show work in much the same way as the arch. On one level, they bind the disparate rooms together; throughout the show the colors remain essentially neutral and equal in value. On another, they keep things apart. At the beginning of the show, for example, the colors are warm: beige, terra cotta, a wine brown.

But the colors — like other aspects of the design — also reflect the content of the show and therefore serve to indicate the essential shifts. For example, once the show leads the visitor out of the Middle Ages into the clarity and grandeur of the High Renaissance, the color scheme becomes cooler: mostly gray, sometimes white, once ochre. The shift is intended to reflect an important change in the 16th century. Previously, the papacy tended to commission the work that entered the church. When popes began collecting more than commissioning, the works that entered the collection had a less personal stamp — and the shift from warm to cool colors reflects this greater distance and impersonality.

The uses of color and shape are dramatically demonstrated in a room whose shape and light are meant to evoke the Belvedere Courtyard. Here in the presence of the Apollo Belvedere, perhaps the most historically indispensable work in the show, the Belved-

ere Torso, another antique sculpture that became influential in the 16th century and Peter van Aelst's tapestry after Raphael's cartoon for the "Miraculous Draught of the Fishes," the visitor leaves the close, dark world of the Middle Ages and enters the High Renaissance. "There is a great deal of light," Silver said. "The movement is ambient, instead of static. The ceiling is a different color to emphasize the height."

The gallery is a turning point in the show. It reflects a turning point in the history of papal collecting. Leo X believed that to "beautify and ennoble human existence" could be almost divine. Once art could have this papal stamp of approval, it was just a matter of time before works that were collected could have the same importance as works commissioned. Soon afterward the emphasis will shift from commissioning to collecting, and the first Vatican Museums will be born.

The rest of the show leads the visitors through samplings from those museums. Since, beginning with the 16th century, the work no longer entered the collection chronologically, the work in the show is no longer displayed in a chronological manner. "I have no corrections to make," Ragio said of the show. "I hope that when people see it they will feel enriched and serene. I think of the show as a work of art within a work of art."

PEOPLE

Vanessa Redgrave Sues 4 of 6 Claims Dropped

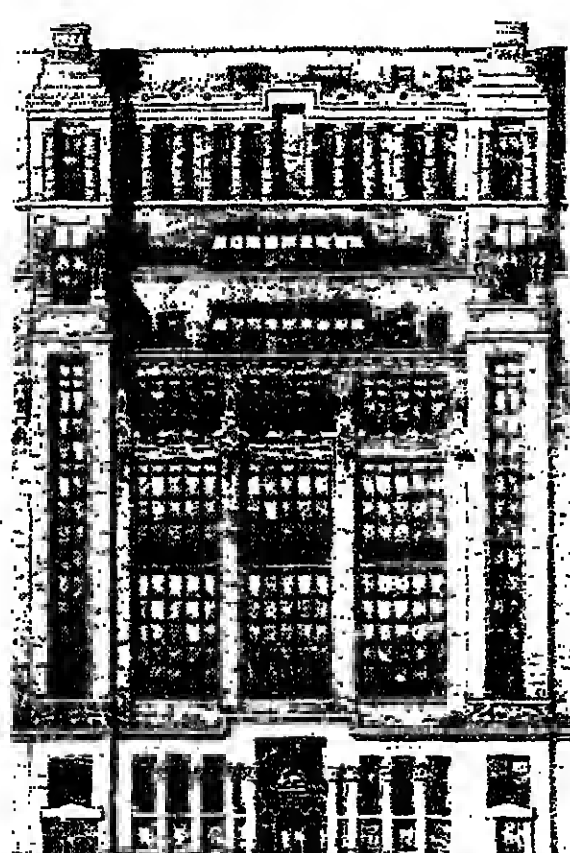
A federal judge in Boston dismissed a major part of Vanessa Redgrave's \$5-million lawsuit against the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which she claimed had canceled her appearance with them last year because she supported the Palestine Liberation Organization. U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton dropped four of six claims against the orchestra. Redgrave is seeking \$5 million in punitive damages against the two unnamed individuals and an unspecified amount in damages against the orchestra. Keeton let stand Redgrave's breach of contract claim. Lawyers for the BSO said they were willing to pay her the \$31,000 due under the contract. They argued she was not entitled to sue for any additional money. But Keeton disagreed, saying she may be entitled to damages for loss of other employment that resulted from the BSO cancellation.

Tests proved that a handicapped infant born to a surrogate mother was not fathered by the man who paid her \$10,000. "We're surprised, but not disappointed. We have the best part of our contract," the baby's mother, Judy Silver of Lansing, Michigan, said. "I'm going to raise this baby as my son regardless," said her husband, Ray, a part-time bus driver. Tests showed Alexander Malashoff, was not the father of the baby boy born to her Jan. 30. The infant had a severe strep infection and microcephaly, a smaller-than-normal head that often is an indication of mental retardation. Malashoff earlier filed a \$50-million suit against Mrs. Silver, charging she broke their contract to bear his baby by artificial insemination. The baby is in a foster home until a judge decides whether to return the Silvers can take the baby home. Malashoff and his wife had been unable to have children. They have been separated since the child was conceived. He said they hoped a baby would bring them back together as a family. The Silvers' attorney said the \$10,000, held in escrow, would be returned to Malashoff.

Eve Arden, who was to return to Broadway in "Moose Mustard," has quit the cast. A spokesman refused to give details. The opening was postponed.

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